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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXV.

LIBONIA, FRANK. CO., PA., JULY, 1899.

No. 7.

Circulation Bulletin . . .

FOR MAY: Number of copies mailed of Park's
Floral Magazine, as indicated by Postoffice receipts **353,966**
FOR JUNE: Number of copies printed of Park's
Floral Magazine, as indicated by press counters **362,500**

Address all advertising communications to THE ELLIS COMPANY, Advn'g Managers,
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Roemer's Giant Prize Pansies.

Now is the time to sow the seeds for late fall and early spring flowers.

For many years Mr. Frederick Roemer, of Germany, has given the Pansy special attention, and has developed a race which, for size, variety and attractiveness cannot be surpassed. The plants are of thrifty, compact habit, and the flowers of enormous size, and exhibit wonderful colors and rich variegations. There are no finer Pansies in the world than Roemer's Giant Prize, and I offer a collection of 10 packets, embracing all shades and variegations, as a premium to anyone paying 25 cents for a year's subscription to the FLORAL MAGAZINE, as follows:

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Yellow in variety, embracing rich pure yellow, golden yellow, yellow with eye, yellow with spots, etc.

Striped and Flaked, embracing a great variety of colors, all distinctly striped, flaked and splashed.

If you are already a subscriber you can have the MAGAZINE sent to any flower-loving friend. It will be appreciated. If you wish a grand bed of Pansies next spring—a bed rivalling the Tulips in show and beauty, sow the seeds during summer. Try it. You will be astonished and delighted with the result. Address

Blotched and Spotted, embracing pure ground colors, with blotches and spots showing in peculiar and striking contrast; marvellous in size, form and odd markings.

Shaded and Margined, embracing all of the leading colors margined and shaded and rayed in superb and charming contrasts; many light and beautiful tints as well as deeper and richer shades.

Mixed colors, embracing a variety of superb shades and markings not included in the above offerings, as plain and fancy faces of orange, bronze, peacock, lilac, violet, etc.; many rare and exquisite varieties are represented in this mixture.

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

Grand Perennials.

SOW THEM NOW.



MATRICARIA—FEVERFEW.



CAMPANULA.



SWEET WILLIAM.



CARNATION.

TO encourage new and renewed subscriptions to the MAGAZINE as well as the general culture of the beautiful perennial flowers which last for years and bloom gorgeously in spring and early summer, before the annuals have budded, I make this special Premium offer: For only 10 cents I will mail this MAGAZINE three months and fourteen packets seeds of the finest cultivated perennials, as follows:

Arabis alpina, lovely edging perennial, early and free blooming. Flowers pure white in fine clusters.

Bellis perennis, Daisy, Improved Large-flowered Double, lovely large blooms in all shades from white to red.

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Myosotis, Forget-me-not, finest mixture. Exquisite hardy plants, bearing a mass of delicate bloom in early spring.

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Pentstemon, finest mixture of exquisite hardy varieties; flowers of various colors and exquisitely beautiful.

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Wall Flower, Early Parisian, a very fragrant and beautiful early-blooming sort; recommended for winter-blooming in pots, and spring-blooming outdoors.

The MAGAZINE is well worth more than the sum asked, while the perennials you will find perfectly hardy and the choicest of flowers. Order and sow at once. If the seeds are sown this month you will rejoice in their bloom and beauty next season. Cultural directions in each package. Be sure to call for "Grand Perennials" to avoid mistake in sending the premium.

Get Up a Club.

Every flower-lover should subscribe for the MAGAZINE upon the above offer. I hope everyone who reads this will try to send a few names with his or her own. Samples and Blank Lists free. As an acknowledgment of the efforts of friends I will mail one of the following choice hardy perennials for each trial subscription sent with your own, or all for club of ten:

Adonis vernalis, lovely yellow-flowered perennial. PENTSTEMON.

Alyssum saxatile compactum, lovely yellow clusters; known as Gold Dust.

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Biennials and Perennials, superb mixture, 100 of the best varieties.

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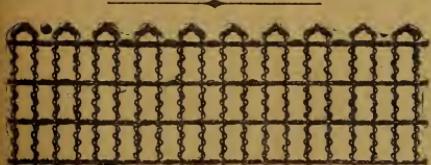
BRIEF ANSWERS.

An Amaryllis Offset.—A young bulb of Amaryllis Johnsonii taken from an old plant when it is a year old will usually attain blooming size by two or three years of proper care.

Water Lilies.—These may be grown in a half-barrel tub. Place some manure in the bottom, put over this a six-inch layer of soil, then arrange the large, fleshy roots upon the surface, and cover with an inch of soil, pressing it firmly. Then fill up the vessel with water, being careful not to disturb the roots. This can be avoided by placing a piece of board inside and pouring the water upon it. The vessel should occupy a sunny place. In preparing an artificial pond use manure and soil at the bottom and plant in the same way. In planting in natural ponds or ponds in which there is water tie the roots to stones or pieces of iron and sink them where you wish them to grow. The water should be from six inches to two feet deep.

Cyclamen.—Seed-pods of Cyclamen should remain upon the plant until the stems become lifeless, then remove and place them where they will dry out. When dry the seeds are ready to sow. The leaves of Cyclamen sometimes become affected with raised brown spots, and are sticky to the touch. This is mostly due to the ravages of an enemy, as red spider or aphis. To rid the leaves of these sponge them with soap suds to which has been added a little kerosene well incorporated.

Pot Culture of Auratum Lily.—The Auratum Lily can be successfully grown in a pot. Get a bulb from nine to eleven inches in circumference, pot it in a nine-inch pot, placing it three inches beneath the surface. Use a compost of fibrous loam and sand, well mixed, and water freely while the plant is developing. Give a rather sunny place, but do not let the sun shine against the sides of the pot. To avoid this plunge in a garden bed or place the pot in a box with sphagnum moss around it.

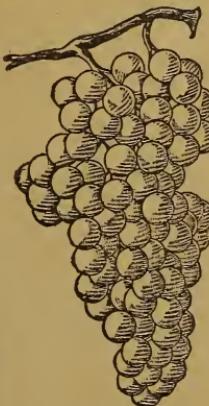


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MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

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BRIEF ANSWERS.

Winter-blooming Geraniums.—The best time to start Geraniums for winter-blooming is in the spring or early summer. Grow them in pots, shifting into larger pots as the roots begin to crowd. Do not let the plants exhaust themselves blooming during summer, and they will bloom all the better in winter.

Baby's Breath.—Gypsophila paniculata is generally known as Baby's Breath, doubtless because of its misty, airy panicles of bloom. The sprays are prized for bouquets, the small white flowers standing out and harmonizing the colors, giving a graceful finish that cannot be secured in any other way. The plant is a perennial two feet high, blooming the second season from seeds.

Geranium Sanguineum.—This is a trailing hardy perennial, with handsome cut foliage and single flowers, not unlike a Portulaca, produced in spring and autumn. It is desirable for an edging or border.

Smilax.—Do not separate your clump of Boston Smilax to increase your stock or favor a friend. Simply repot in a larger pot without removing the little tubers. If you wish additional plants get a packet of seeds and sow them. They start readily, and if sown in the spring the plants will become handsome vines for window decoration the following winter.

Antigonon leptopus.—This is a desirable vine for the South, where it is hardy, and blooms beautifully. At the North it must be carefully protected. It is readily propagated from seeds and easily grown, but as yet none of our correspondents have reported success with it at the North.

Orange.—The Otaheite will sometimes lose its fruit if the soil in which it is growing is compact and not sufficiently drained. Give it an open, porous soil and good drainage.

Non-blooming Narcissus.—When clumps of Narcissus cease to bloom it is mostly because the bulbs are crowded and too deep in the ground. Lift them and set three inches apart and three inches deep in a sunny place. The bed should be porous, rich and well-drained. If sandy or gravelly it is all the better. The young bulbs of Narcissus form beneath the parent ones, and this causes a deeper growth each season, as well as crowding, while the lack of sunshine keeps the bulbs from ripening. All of these troubles are obviated by resetting the bulbs in a sunny bed, which should be done every three or four years.

Health for Ten Cents.

Cascarets make the bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE.

Vol. XXXV

Libonia, Pa., July 1899.

No. 7.

SUMMER.

When summer comes and lures me forth to see
What grace environs flower and shrub and tree,
How sweet the song of vesper-trilling bird,
How fair the lake by gentle breezes stirred;
Then I forgive, aye, utterly forget
The winter's passion, pain and wild regret,
To gain from wind and wave my grief's surcease,
And learn the secret of unbroken peace.

Bradford Co., Pa.

Lalia Mitchell.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE.

In a letter with an order from a FLORAL sister in Colorado, came, neatly mounted on card-board with white satin ties, a pressed specimen, as shown in the illustration, and below it upon the card was written "Colorado Columbine, gathered near Aspen, altitude about 8,000 feet." The flower measured four inches across, with long, broad, light blue sepals, each having a long, spur-like appendage, spatulate, pure white petals, and charming golden yellow stamens. It was of the celebrated Rocky Mountain Columbine, *Aquilegia caerulea*. This is certainly one of the most graceful and beautiful of hardy perennials, and the finest of all Columbines. If the flower-loving people were aware of its beauty the plant would not be so rare in gardens. It is easily grown from seeds, and will bloom the second year after sowing. It likes a cool soil, and a place protected from the sun at mid-day. In getting the seeds care should be taken to have the true species. There are many species of *Aquilegia*, and they all hybridize so readily that it is difficult to get the seeds pure where several sorts are grown. The seeds

germinate in from ten to twelve days, and may be sown as late as August if the plants are allowed to winter in the seed bed.

Lady Washington Geraniums.

—I become more deeply in love with Lady Washington Geraniums every year, although their blooming season only lasts through the spring and early summer. The beauty of a fine specimen repays one for the months of care and waiting. The pride and glory of my house for several weeks has been a Lady Washington which has flowers of a clear brilliant pink with blotches of dark maroon on the two upper petals. It stands in a ten-inch pot, and is in shape like a shrub, measuring nearly five feet in circumference at the top, and has had twenty-five bunches of blossoms open at one time, each bunch having from three to seven flowers, and each separate flower two inches in diameter. I raised it from a slip five years ago, and every winter it has been kept in a sunny upstairs room, with no stove heat only for an hour or two at night. During this period it is watered altogether with suds from the wash bowl, with only an occasional dose of liquid manure in the latter part of winter. I sprinkle the foliage often, and on very cold nights it is set away in a frost-proof closet.

M. B. A.

Windham Co., Ct.
June 2, 1899.

Russelia juncea.

—This plant is a native of Mexico, and thrives in a loose soil, moderately watered and partially shaded. Give a winter temperature of 60°, and shift into a larger pot each spring. To promote branching cut the plant back several times when young.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A MONTHLY. ENTIRELY FLORAL.
GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Publisher,
LIBONIA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

CIRCULATION.—The actual circulation, proven when required, is 350,000 copies monthly. No free distribution to promiscuous lists of names. Advertising offices 713-718 Temple Court, New York, N. Y., The Ellis Company, Managers, to whom all communications about advertising should be addressed.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 25 cents a year, prepaid.

THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

Entered in the Post Office at Libonia as Second Class Mail Matter.

JULY, 1899.

Mimulus Culture.—Plants of the large-flowered hybrid Mimulus are easily raised from seeds sown in a pot of sifted soil. Moisten by pouring water in the saucer and cover with a paper until the seeds vegetate. When large enough pick the little plants out and place in a tray of soil, and from this later remove them to baskets, pots, or where they are wanted to bloom. Use light, porous soil in potting, and give the plants a place sheltered from hot sunshine, wind and heavy rains. Well-grown they make a fine display in a basket, vase or pot, and remain in bloom a long time if not allowed to become exhausted by seeding.

Auratum in Pots.—The Auratum Lily does well in a pot. For a bulb three inches in diameter use a seven-inch or eight-inch pot, setting the bulb an inch or two beneath the surface of the soil. See that the drainage is good. A fibrous loam with some well-rotted manure and sand makes a good compost to use. After blooming let the soil gradually dry off until merely moist, in which state keep it during the winter in a cool place. Repot in the spring, using fresh soil for the surface. Avoid injuring the large fleshy basal roots when repotting.

Epiphyllum.—A Michigan sister has had a Cactus for several years which grows and sends up new shoots all the time, but has bloomed only once, bearing large red flowers. It is a species of Epiphyllum, and should not be often repotted to bloom freely. It should be watered liberally when growing, but sparingly while resting.

Cannas.—These do well in a deep, rich, fibrous soil and rather sunny situation. The bed should be higher in the center and rounded, and the plants should be a foot or more apart. Keep the ground well cultivated till the plants begin to bloom.

CRACCA VIRGINIANA.

A very handsome and showy native leguminous perennial is Cracca Virginiana, shown in the little sketch. It is found growing in patches upon dry, rather poor soil, throughout the eastern and southern States, and is easily identified by its erect, terminal racemes of showy, pea-like bloom. The banner petal is large, broad, and of a yellowish white color, wings purplish carmine, keel flesh rose. Silky hairs cover the stem, foliage and pods, and the leaves are compound, with a terminal leaflet, as indicated in drawing. The plant is variously known as Goat's Rue, Cat Gut, Hoary Pea, Wild Sweet Pea, etc. In botanical works it is often classed as Tephrosia Virginiana and Galega Virginiana. There are two other species, natives of the eastern States, Cracca spicata with loose flowers, and C. hispidula, with few-flowered racemes.



Poppy Anemone.—One who purchased some tubers of the Poppy Anemone writes: "They look so much like decayed roots that I have not much faith in them." The tubers do become very dry and hard, but this does not impair their vitality. Planted three inches deep in a well-drained bed they will soon start and come into bloom. Once established the plants will endure the winter, unless it is very unfavorable, and will bloom freely from the time the Crocus appears till after the Tulips are gone. If possible give the tubers a high, dry bed with a northern exposure.

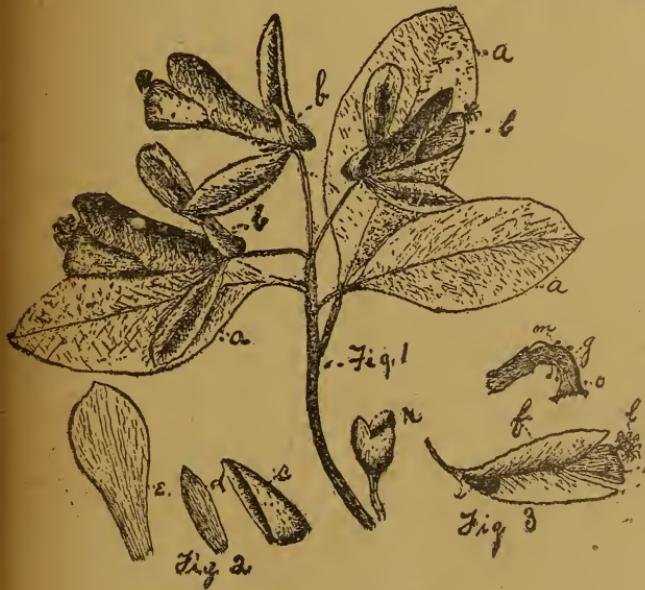
Seeds Casting Their Hulls.—The seeds of Chinese Primrose and other flowers sometimes fail to cast their hulls when they come above the ground. This is due chiefly to unfavorable conditions, as too hot or too cold a temperature, or the application of too much or too little water to the soil. It rarely occurs with vigorous seeds under favorable conditions.

Ruellia Makoyana.—This handsome pot plant should have a porous soil and partial protection from the sun at mid-day. If the soil is compact and kept constantly wet the leaves are liable to drop. It is easily cared for, and will thrive with the treatment usually given the finer Coleus.

THE "FRINGED MILKWORT."

FROM Michigan a subscriber sends a pressed specimen and writes "The enclosed flower-branch was found in the edge of the woods. I would like its name." The branch is represented in the engraving, figure 1 and the various parts of the flower in figures 2 and 3. The botanical name of the flower is *Polygala paucifolia*, though in some botanical works the specific name is *uniflora*. It is a low prostrate, perennial, spring-blooming plant, with the large leaves (*a*) and pretty, rose-purple flowers (*b*) clustered at the summit. The base of the stem is clothed with bracts or small leaves, not shown in the engraving.

The flower is irregular in form, and unsymmetrical. There are five sepals, all colored, one of which is hood-like, repre-



POLYGALA PAUCIFOLIA.

sented at *c*, figure 2, two others are scale-like, shown at *d*, and two are large and resemble petals, as shown at *e*. There are three petals, two forming the tube-like section by one lapping over the other at the upper part of the flower (*f*), and enclosing the third petal (*h*), which is hooded, and protects the curved style, *g*. The stigma, *o*, is spreading and viscid. There are eight stamens in two sets, indicated at *m*. The filaments are attached to a split tube to which are also affixed the petals. The anthers (*n*) are one-celled opening by a terminal pore. The ovary (*i*) is two-celled and two-seeded. The inner petal has a fringed crest or appendage (*l*), on account of which the plant is sometimes given the name of Fringed Milkwort, the order Polygalaceæ being known as the

Milkwort family. Besides the showy flowers represented the plant also produces inconspicuous subterranean flowers on short, lateral branches. The plant is found in moist, shady woods throughout the New England and Middle States and extending westward, and forms very showy patches of bloom during the spring and early summer.

The order Polygalaceæ contains about ten genera and 750 species, widely distributed throughout the temperate and tropical regions. The typical genus, *Polygala*, is the most important, and embraces about 260 species. *P. paucifolia* is one of the most showy and beautiful of our native species, and is always enthusiastically admired when seen in full bloom in its forest home.

Vines for Shade and Decoration.

Bignonia radicans is a showy vine, where the climate is not too severe. Its foliage is dense and beautiful, and the great clusters of orange-scarlet trumpets continuously produced during summer and autumn give it a gorgeous appearance. It can be trained as a standard in the open, or against the wall of a building. *Celastrus scandens*, *Amelanchier Veitchii*, *Cissus heterophylla*, Hall's and the Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckles, *Akebia quinata*, *Aristolochia siphon*, Prairie Roses and the various species of hardy Clematis are all useful for shade and decoration, being hardy and well suited to our climate.

Tuberous Begonias.—These are propagated chiefly from seeds, though they can be increased by making cuttings of the tops and placing in wet sand in a shady place. They can be kept over winter packed in fine sawdust or road dust and placed in a dry room where the temperature is regularly about 50°. Examine the box occasionally to see that the tubers are in good condition.

Daphne.—There are various species of Daphne, all shrubs with small, honeyed, fragrant flowers. Most of them are evergreen, some hardy, and some half-hardy. They like a cool, shady place, and must be sparingly watered in winter.

MARTYNIA.

ASUBSCRIBER from Athens county, Ohio, sends the Editor three black, rough seeds, which are shown in their natural size in the accompanying sketch. They were seeds of Martynia proboscidea, sometimes known as Unicorn Plant, a native of North America. The flowers, produced in large clusters, are yellow and lavender, Mimulus-shaped and

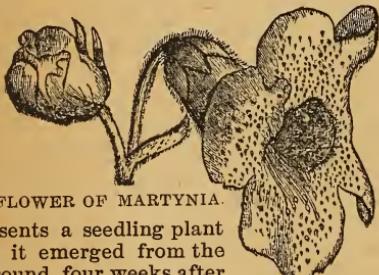


SEEDS AND SEEDLING.

s p o t t e d . They are larger than a Mimulus flower, very

handsome and showy, and are succeeded by large green seed-pods with a long, beak-like appendage. When young and tender the pods are used for pickles, and are greatly relished by some persons. The plant grows two feet high, with large, decumbent branches, and rather ill-smelling foliage. Once introduced by the wayside it will continue for years, as no farm animals will crop the foliage, and the plant will reproduce itself each season from seeds.

The seeds of Martynia have a black, thick, very tough covering which interferes with their germination, and in sowing it is well to entirely remove this covering by the use of a knife. Even when this is removed germination is slow, as will be shown by the little engraving which repre-



FLOWER OF MARTYNIA.

resents a seedling plant as it emerged from the ground four weeks after sowing. Martynia fragrans from Mexico, and M. lutea, from Brazil, are more delicate in growth than the common species, but the general characteristics are the same. All are worth cultivating in limited numbers where a large collection of flowering plants is desired.

Umbrella Plant.—The Umbrella Plant, *Cyperus alternifolius*, is a sedge, and its natural place is a marsh or bog. It does well in a rich clay soil and shady situation, and while growing cannot be watered too freely. During its resting period water sparingly. After resting cut off the tops, give it a larger pot, and begin to water freely.

A PANSY BED.

AGOOD time to start a Pansy bed is in summer or early autumn. The bed should be where the plants will get protection from the hot mid-day sun, but should not be deeply shaded, otherwise the plants will become slender and rot. Place a narrow board frame around the bed, sow the seeds in rows, water the soil and keep moist and covered with paper till the plants appear, then remove the paper, but continue watering if necessary. Sown thinly in rows eight inches apart the plants will rarely crowd each other. If they do the inferior ones can be removed when they show flowers. Started in the summer or early autumn the plants will begin to bloom in late autumn, and will make a lovely display the following spring and summer.

Aristolochia siphon.—One of the most beautiful hardy vines we have is Aristolochia siphon. For decorating a pillar or wall it is unsurpassed, as it is of shrubby character, and its small, numerous, curious brown flowers produced early in spring are succeeded by the dense array of tropical leaves which are always greatly admired. The plants are started mostly from seeds. These rarely germinate till the following spring after they are sown. Once started the plants grow rapidly, and are easily cared for. One enemy, a caterpillar, the larva of an insect, eats the leaves. If watched and picked no injury results. Syringing with Paris green will prove an effectual remedy when picking cannot be attended to.

What is Laburnum?—An enquirer wants information about Laburnum, "so often mentioned in old English literature and poems." It is a leguminous shrub, mostly known in catalogues as *Cytisus laburnum*, but in botanical works as *Laburnum vulgare*. It is often known also as Golden Chain, because of its long, drooping racemes of golden, pea-like bloom. It is a native of southern France, but is hardy in the United States. The plants are easily raised from seeds, which germinate tardily and with uncertainty.

Fern Culture.—The soil should be mostly leaf-mold and sand with good drainage. Use three-inch to six-inch pots, according to the size of the plants, and shift into larger pots as the plants develop. Water freely, keep in a moist, shady place, and avoid drying winds. The chief requirements are a porous soil, kept constantly moist, partial shade, and moist air. A heavy, close soil kept wet, will soon injure the roots and destroy the plants.

PERENNIAL COSMOS."

PYRETHRUM ROSFUM is a beautiful, perfectly hardy perennial. The plants grow from one to two feet high, are clothed with handsome, deep green, gracefully cut foliage, and each branch terminates in a large bright flower, the colors ranging from white to brilliant carmine. The blooms develop in May and June, and in form are not unlike those of *Cosmos*, so that the plant might well be named "Perennial Cosmos." Propagation is easily effected from seeds, and once started the plants will take care of themselves for years. Started this month or in early August the plants will come into bloom next season. There is also a double variety which is greatly admired. See engraving.



Pyrethrum roseum was classed by *Bentham* and *Hooker* under the genus *Chrysanthemum*, and this classification is now observed by most of the American botanists. The *Pyrethrum* insect powder, which is so valuable as an insecticide, is made from this and some other species of *Pyrethrum*.

Mulching.--A summer covering of stable litter, coal ashes, sawdust or tan placed over the soil about plants while the weather is wet will enable them to resist the dry weather which often comes during the autumn. Where water is scarce, or where time cannot be given to watering during dry weather mulching should not be neglected.

Tuberoses Blasting.--In a sunny place during the dry weather of autumn Tuberoses sometimes fail to develop their buds. If deeply planted, or if well mulched or freely watered, so that the soil about the roots is kept cool the trouble is not so likely to occur. A shelter from the hot mid-day sun is also beneficial.

Strobilanthes anisophyllus.--This is a winter-blooming Acanthad, symmetrical in habit, with dense, dark, narrow foliage, and tubular lavender flowers. Give it the same treatment as you would give a *Geranium*, but avoid shifting often. As a rule it blooms best when root-bound.

Otaheite Orange.--This is a fine house plant, attractive either in bloom or fruit, and of easy culture. The soil should be a compost of rotted sods, manure and sand, with good drainage. It will bear much sun, but prefers a partial shade.

THE NORFOLK PINE.

INTRODUCED from the Norfolk Island we have one of the most beautiful of decorative trees, *Araucaria excelsa*. In its native place it grows from fifty to one hundred feet high, but in the window or greenhouse only small plants can be accommodated, and when specimens become too large they must be discarded or replaced by young plants started from either cuttings or seeds.

The plants like a good yellow loam with enough sand added to make it porous. Pot firmly, and give plenty of air and light, but avoid direct sunshine at mid-day in summer. A plant eight inches high should have a four-inch pot, and larger sizes larger pots. For several years at first the plants should be shifted each spring into larger pots, but afterwards shift only once in two or three years, as rapid growth is not desired. Where plants have a place upon the veranda in summer the pots should be protected from air and sun by placing in boxes and packing wet moss around them. Palms, Grevilleas and Acacias, as well as Araucarias, need this treatment to keep them thrifty. Neglected the leaves turn brown and the plants appear stunted and unsightly. Winter in the window or greenhouse just as you would other greenhouse plants.

The Norfolk Pine is rarely met with except in city dwellings although it is as easily cared for as a common Palm, and more admired. As a foliage plant for room decoration nothing can surpass it. Get it in the warm weather that you may have it started and acquaint yourself with its habits by the time winter sets in. Plants a foot or more high are well worth the \$1.50 which most florists ask, while mailing plants may be had for from 75 cents to \$1.00, and are cheap enough at that. The best plants come from Belgium, where the florists make a specialty of growing this plant.

Palms.--To keep your Palms in a healthy, growing condition pot them in rich, fibrous, porous, sandy loam, with good drainage, giving them a place shaded from the hot mid-day sun. Set the pots in larger pots or in boxes, and fill the intervening space with sphagnum moss. Never expose the pots containing the soil to the wind and sun, as the moisture will soon evaporate, and the fleshy roots which are against the sides of the pots will be ruined, causing the leaves to turn brown and die.

Southernwood.--This is the *Artemisia abrotanum*, often called "Old Man." It is a hardy, low shrub, bearing lovely sprays of scented, finely cut foliage, useful for bouquets.

SUCCESS WITH TULIPS.

MOST of the people here do not seem to have success with Tulips except the first year. I seem to be an exception to the rule, as my Tulips grow, bloom and increase annually, though not as well as they did in my old home in Illinois. There are several reasons, perhaps, why I am so successful. We have a north frontage. The house being two stories high makes quite a shady spot on the north or front. Here I have my bulb beds, and in the summer cover them thickly with Pansies, Phlox and dwarf Morning Glories, which thrive and bloom with little care, and keep the ground cool. I never allow my bulb beds to get dry. In the first place I secure good drainage and then keep them always moist, covering in the fall with a good coat of stable manure. I have Tulips that have bloomed every spring for the past five years, increasing and producing larger blooms each year. They have been reset once during that time. I find once in three years often enough to disturb or divide them. If I were like the majority I should want new bulbs each year, but as it is I am attached to my old friends who repay my care so well, and I have every nook and corner full of the increase. I seldom lose a plant or bulb, except from moles or gophers, who raid my garden once in a while.

Mrs. Geo. McL.

Santa Clara Co., Cal.

Selaginella.—Oh, dear! I was afraid I could not grow this in my window, for I did not know how. Now the last spear is dead. I am very sorry, for I had wanted it so much. At the very last, just as the faintest spark of life was flickering out, I put a tuft of moss around it, placing over it a glass cover to keep in the moisture, but if this was the proper thing it came too late. I had kept it in partial shade all the time. Now, will someone please tell us just how to treat the Selaginella, and then I must have some more.

Mrs. P.
Crawford Co., Pa., June 9, 1899.

[**NOTE.**—The Selaginella maritima likes a cool, moist, shaded place. It will not do well in a sunny window in a dry, warm room. In a north window of a frost-proof room, covered by a ventilated bell-glass, it always does well. A room warmed by direct fire heat has too dry an atmosphere for the healthy growth of this plant.—ED.]

Lantana for Winter.—I have a dwarf Lantana with yellow blooms changing to pink that bloomed every day the past winter. Sometimes there were a dozen large bunches on it at one time. It is in an east window, and gets very little sun.

Sade M. Jones.

Crawford Co., Ill., June 8, 1899.

WILD AZALEAS.

OUR native Azaleas have been blooming for weeks—indeed, a few shy blossoms can be found in secluded spots during nearly every month of the spring and summer season, but just now, April 15th, they are especially plentiful. The shrubs grow luxuriantly, and are covered with their beautiful red, yellow and pearly-white flowers, but the odor of them is almost too heavy for closed living rooms, being similar to that of sandalwood articles usually sold by Chinese merchants, so their gorgeousness decorates the shops and stores of our city in quantities, from a dainty spray in a tiny vase to armfuls thrust loosely in jardinières, or great, tree-like branches six or seven feet tall clustered in big stone tea jars. Azalea flowers are very enticing, but to me their perfume is stifling, so I visited one of our florists in search of the cultivated sorts. I found them there, too, expanded, civilized and refined; in separate shades and mixed colors, with single and double flowers, all minus that oppressive fragrance. I suppose I am hard to please, for those greenhouse pets gave me an idea of soullessness, or as of one from whom the mindthinker had fled, and I went home and gave the big bouquet of wild blooms that blazed and glowed on the porch an extra drink, for

The seawinds stray on low green hills
And moss-grown rocky glades,
Where Fern fans sway, and shallow rills
Fall tinkling in cascades.

A Peri hovers in these dells
In penance from the world,
And oriental perfume sells,
In gorgeous banners furled.

In pearl of dawn and noontide gold,
With sunset crimson stained,
And when all fragrance she has sold
Release she will have gained.

Marion Howard.
Santa Cruz Co., Cal., June 12, 1899.

Old Hyacinths.—When my Hyacinths have finished blooming the blossom stalk is cut away and the foliage is allowed to grow until it becomes altogether unsightly, and the pots, bulbs and all, are then returned to the cellar, where they stand until the following September. Then, just before the new bulbs are ordered, the firmest, heaviest and soundest of the old Hyacinth bulbs are planted in an ordinary grape basket, using about ten to each basket. Every one of these old bulbs will furnish at least one, and often more than one, good cluster of flowers, and while the spikes are not as large or as well filled as some of those of the newly imported bulbs, they are very convenient to have in the house when cut flowers are wanted for any purpose.

Carroll Watson Rankin.

Marquette Co., Mich., Mar. 18, 1899.

THE HONEYSUCKLE.

THE very word recalls holy memories of home. The porches, latticed windows, garden fences of homes, as far back as we had homes in America at all, were covered with Honeysuckle. The old sweet-scented Lonicera caprifolium or English Honeysuckle, and the L. Etruscan or Italian, differing only in the shape of the leaf, are the standards, and the best of this beautiful class of flowering vines. They are so dark in foliage that "Black" Honeysuckle is one of the common names, and in the old botanies the color the leaves turn in the fall is described as blue. This is really a dark green with bluish cast, and the stems and vines are dark brown. All of the Honeysuckles climb by twining around and in out of their support. None of them have tendrils. The blooms are borne in long, graceful sprays, and are of a very pretty light yellow on the inside, and purplish rose on the outside. The perfume is delicious, and from May till July were there no other fragrant flowers the Honeysuckle alone would make the air sweet.

This hardy vine is exceedingly long-lived, and once well-rooted fills its place for many years. The foliage and vines are so smooth that it is an easy matter to keep them trimmed and trained. It ought to have a place beside the gateway, the front porch, the dining-room window, or on the garden fence, or somewhere on every home place in America. There are several Honeysuckles native in the United States, and several popular varieties of foreign introduction, but none of them surpass the sweet and hardy old English Honeysuckle.

Mrs. G. T. Drennan.

Orleans Co., La.

Lobster Cactus.—Sixty years ago death for the first time entered a household. A Cactus of the kind usually called Lobster-claw, which had been cared for by the beloved sister, was given to a brother, who cherished it during his long life of eighty-nine years, and it is now in possession of one of his children. Every year its blossoms may be counted by the hundreds, and it is indeed a thing of beauty. A bushel basket would scarcely cover it, though many slips have been taken from it.

F.
Erie Co., Pa., Apr. 26, 1899.

Crimson Clover.—A sod of Crimson Clover was dug from the field in November for the window. It was very pretty with its crimson heads, and mine had four four-leaf clovers. Farmers who dropped in for a neighborly chat in February asked what it was. It blooms at Decoration Day, and a field is beautiful.

E. E. B.

Worcester Co., Mass.

BUDDING ROSES.

HAVING grown a large number of stocks for budding from the Manetti Rose, set in early spring of last year, I proceeded in the early fall with the work of budding them with the fine Roses. Many of these will do well budded on a good stock, when they would be a failure and die if left on their own roots. Owing to the extreme wet weather some of my work was a failure, but the true flower-lover must not be discouraged at a few failures. If I had been careful to use waxed strips of cloth to protect my buds there would have been fewer failures. Ordinarily I use the soft pieces of twine that come around grocer's packages. It does not cut the bark, and does very well unless floods of rain come and cause the bud to rot before it can start to growing. In our mild climate the bark will peel, and the work can be carried on all winter. I found better results from budding on the north side of the stock. Why, I cannot say. Any vigorous, healthy, poor-blooming Rose may be changed into a good one by budding the young growth and cutting away the old. Some Roses will not take on certain stocks, and only experiment will show which are congenial.

Mrs. G. W. Avery.

Hillsboro Co., Fla.

Eschscholtzia.—Unfortunately the Eschscholtzia is not the California State flower, as a MAGAZINE correspondent stated. Our Governor Gage vetoed that bill only a few weeks since. However, the charming Poppy deserves to have the honor of being the State flower. It is said that when the romantic Spaniards of California's earlier days saw the flaming display of these famous flowers they exclaimed "Tierra del fuego!" or "Land of Fire." In the spring the foot hills and plains here are a veritable sea of glaring yellow Poppies interspersed with dainty "Blue Bells."

Oriana Mondane.

Tulare Co., Cal., Apr. 2, 1899.

Aquatic Plants.—The best plants for an Aquarium are Parrot's Feather, Cabomba and Water Hyacinth. The first named is the best. The aquarium should have a layer of sand and gravel at the bottom. These plants, especially the Parrot's Feather and Cabomba, do not need any special planting, as they send out shoots which take root at the bottom and propagate themselves. Tie a few strands of the plants together loosely, and attach a piece of lead, gravel or stone as a weight. This will anchor them securely to the bottom, and make the planting more sure.

James A. Walsh.

St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 4, 1899.

EVENING.

'Tis evening, and the balmy air,
All odorous of the Rose,
Sighs softly to the trembling leaves,
A nymph of night who ever grieves
When moonlit vales repose.

The warm, faint stars now one by one
Smile through the vapors grey;
And o'er the distant mountain heights
The full round moon rides into sight,
And wandering windharps play.

The day-fires on the dying cloud
Are ashen-hued and brown,
While over field and flower instead,
On every silvery moonlit thread
Night slips a dew-drop down.

S. Minerva Boyce.

Wash. Co., Vt., May 23, 1899.

GLADIOLUS.

GLADIOLUS enjoy plenty of water, but do well without any. We can plant them here from the middle of February, if the ground is prepared the previous fall, to the last of May, and enjoy their blossoms from July till Chrysanthemums. Indeed, one fall I removed some belated Gladiolus to the Chrysanthemum stand indoors from their place in the garden after they were well budded, and the way those lovely waxen blossoms held their own with the 'Mums was a wonder. They received far the more admiration of the two, and opened every bud. Now, why not set a few late, especially to take up in this manner. They will bloom nearly as long as any other bulb—a month if properly handled—and no Lily is lovelier.

Some florists advise amateurs to increase their stock by cutting the bulb as you would a potato, an eye to each piece, only being sure to leave some portion of the root on each piece; but though this plan may be safe for florists my advice to amateurs is "don't." I tried it. The bulbs were very choice, and of enormous size. I was careful and particular, but every bulb I used the knife on rotted without further ceremony.

Some doubt the hardiness of the Lemoine varieties. I do not. In January last I planted fifty named varieties. The soil was in fine condition, our severe storm was past, and we did not expect another. Besides, I planted four or five inches deep, and the ground here rarely freezes to that depth—never, to my knowledge, had it frozen



GLADIOLUS.

deeper. So I felt perfectly safe. One night when we went to bed it was very warm and raining, and I left my choice collection of house plants on their stand uncovered. When I arose next morning I found it had turned very cold and my plants stood there frozen, lifeless corpses! And that cold spell just kept staying until it did seem as though it would freeze everything freezable. One day I sent a lad to my Gladiolus bed to see how deep the frost went. "Seven inches!" he reported, and I was in despair, for indoors nearly fifty of the tender varieties had given up their lives, though well protected. As soon as the frost was out of the ground again I made an investigation, and to my delight, found those Lemoine's sound and all right.

Emma B. French.

Gilliam Co., Oregon.

[NOTE.—The French Hybrid Gladiolus, as well as the Lemoine's, often winter well in the open ground without protection. In the South the bulbs can be left in the ground with entire safety. They do not rot easily, and success depends almost entirely upon keeping the bulbs from freezing.—Ed.]

Senecio macroglossis.—Four years ago I received a plant of Senecio macroglossis. I had never seen one and knew nothing about the plant, but I soon found out it was a climber, for it kept going higher and higher. When cold weather came I brought it into the house and placed it by a west window. It was but a short time before it reached the ceiling and was half-way across the room. One day I noticed it looked almost white, and in a few days it dried off and died, but I had started a slip which grew nicely. The first winter it did not bloom, but the next fall when I took it in it was full of buds and began blooming the middle of November, and bloomed until Christmas, then again in February. This winter it also began to bloom in November and has bloomed ever since, excepting a few days in February, when it was slightly frosted. It has attracted much attention, and is greatly admired.

L. C. B.

Erie Co., Ohio, Apr. 4, 1899.

Tin Cans.—I use tin cans and have been quite successful with plants grown in them. I think them better adapted for most house plants than pots. Good drainage is essential. A few holes punched through the bottom with a nail is not sufficient. A hole the size of a quarter is none too large for a quart can. Place some crockery and charcoal at the bottom, with a little moss to prevent the soil from sifting through, give them a coat of paint, and they will be both useful and ornamental.

L. C. B.

Erie Co., Ohio., Apr. 4, 1899.

QUEEN OF NIGHT CACTUS.

CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS is often known as Queen of Night Cactus, and queen among blossoms it surely is, for blooms on a well-grown plant often measure two feet or more in circumference. The flowers usually open after eight or nine o'clock at night. They are creamy white and deliciously fragrant, and very rarely remain open more than one night. Cereus grandiflorus has round, slender stems with bunches of spines along the ridges, and the long shoots or stalks may be trained into curious designs, or over hoops or other support. Cuttings may be rooted easily, or a stem may be cut into sections and rooted, but care should be observed to set them right side up. Plants should have good rich soil, sand and manure mixed, and may be fed liquid fertilizer when forming buds. They will grow and thrive outdoors or in a greenhouse, and should be kept in a sunny place in winter, given water, and not allowed to get frost-ed. The "Queen of Night" is a Cereus, while the "Queen" is a Phyllo or "Case-knife" Cactus.

Marion Howard.

Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

Hoya carnosa.—A mistake is made by repotting Hoya carnosa in a large pot. I have one over eight years old in a two-quart tomato can. It is fastened by the side of the bay window and remains there all the year. At house-cleaning time I take it down and give it a thorough wash-ing. This is the fourth year it has blos-somed, and it has already had five clusters of blossoms, and has as many more buds coming on. Two or three of my friends the past winter have been wondering why their Hoyas never blossomed, and they keep repotting them in larger pots. The Hoya must get root-bound before it will blossom. During the first part of the winter I did not wet mine very often, and the first I discovered there was not moisture enough to reach to the end of the branches and one or two died with buds on.

Mrs. M. W. P.

Broome Co., N. Y., Mar. 27, 1899.

Date Palm.—I have a Date Palm that is over twelve years old. It has sixteen canes from four to six feet tall. They grow up straight, with long, narrow leaves the whole length, and take up but little room. It is just the plant to fill a corner. It stands the heat and dry air in the room with a base burner, and every leaf green to the tips, and never a bug of any kind troubles it. It is the least care of any plant I ever owned. I raised it from a seed.

A. E. M.

Huron Co., O.

LILACS IN AUTUMN.

HOW many readers of PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE have plucked a bouquet of sweet-scented Lilacs in the fall? Yes, from the very tree crowned with those beautiful lavender-tinted blossoms in the spring. It may seem impossi-ble to some of the readers that a Lilac bush can blossom twice a year. Try the following experiment. It cannot fail to gladden the hearts of every flower-lover. About the middle of July go to your Lilac bush and strip off all the leaves. What a cruel deed it seems to strip off the foliage in the midst of summer and leave the bush barren! If the season is dry a little water-ing will be beneficial. Try this experiment and in a short time you will have your reward.

Miss Martha Prang.

[NOTE.—The treatment suggested draws upon the vitality of the bush and expands the buds intended by nature for development the following spring, but those who have several bushes can afford to give up one for the novelty of Lilac flowers in autumn. If you have a bush that you prize highly, however, it is just as well to let it bloom at its natural season.—ED.]

Bone as a Fertilizer.—We read often of bone as a fertilizer but not often do we see described a way to prepare it as such. For ten cents you can get a can of potash at the drug store. Put one half teacupful of the potash in a two-quart can, fill the can with bones and cover with wa-ter. Soon the bones will be dissolved and resemble soft-soap. This can be added to the plants' drinking water at the rate of a tablespoonful to a plant—more for larger ones—and you will be surprised to see the rich new shades it will add to the foliage and flowers. More bone and potash can be added as the can begins to get empty, and it seems to me this is the most cleanly way it can be handled.

Mrs. K. Pearl 'Pening.

Barry Co., Mich., Mar. 27, 1899.

Fairy Roses.—These miniature Roses may be easily grown from seeds, and are very pretty for little circular beds or for house plants. They come into bloom very early from seeds, and are as easily grown as the Nasturtium. The single or double blooms are in clusters, and range in color from pure white to deep, glowing crimson.

Mrs. W. A. Cutting.

Carroll Co., N. H.

Night-blooming Cereus.—As a rule these do not bloom until seven or eight years old. My mother had one which blossomed when it was seven years old. The next year one a year younger also blossomed.

M. E. P.

Croy Wing Co., Minn.

GLOXINIAS.

TIT is a mistake to suppose that the beautiful Gloxinia can only be succeeded with in a conservatory or greenhouse, or when given such special culture as to make it more difficult to grow than the ordinary window plants. On the contrary it is quite easily cultivated, and one only needs to be careful in getting them started nicely, and they will develop very quickly. Care should be taken to keep the soil barely moist before the tubers start growth, as they are apt to decay if given much water at this time. The best soil for them is well-rotted sod, or leaf-mould mixed with one-fourth part of coarse sand. Cover the bulb lightly with soil, and keep in a warm place until growth begins. When the leaves begin to grow transfer the pots to an east window. A veranda or piazza with an eastern exposure seems to suit them nicely. They should be sheltered from the wind and hot sunshine. Much is said about the injurious effect of water upon Gloxinia foliage. Such has not been my experience. A generous showering every day or two after the heat of the day enhances the beauty of their great, thick, velvety leaves wonderfully. By this treatment they are kept so clean and rich-looking that the leaves are almost as beautiful as the superb flowers themselves. Care should be taken not to allow the hot sun to strike them while the leaves are wet, or the result will be disastrous. When showered frequently very little water will be needed on the soil, except in extremely hot weather.

Every flower-lover who has not learned from personal experience the rare beauty and fascination of this splendid plant should begin to cultivate acquaintance with it as soon as possible. The handsome plush-like leaves recurve over the pot so gracefully as to almost hide it, the magnificent blossoms grow erect, well above the foliage, the texture and form are perfection, and the colors so exquisite words are too paltry to describe them. The pure rich scarlet and deep velvety blue varieties are very beautiful, but the pure soft white ones are lovely beyond all others. The spotted and tigred strains are unsurpassed in charm and color combinations. Some of the white ones have deeply tinted and splashed throats, and to see a plant full of these great wide-lobed trumpets of pearly whiteness, with deeply splashed throat of soft rose pink, is to see a flower of regal loveliness, indeed.

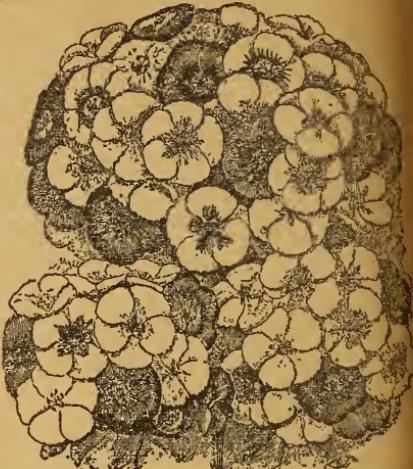
Mary Foster Snider.

Wayne Co., Mich.

[NOTE.—This esteemed writer does not speak too highly of the beauty of Gloxinias. Truly, the plants are of easy culture, and when well-grown they enlist and merit the highest encomiums of praise.—ED.]

THE CHECKERED SWEET WILLIAM.

THE Checkered Sweet William, known in Catalogues as *Dianthus barbatus mutabilis*, is one of the finest varieties of this lovely old-fashioned flower. The plants reproduce well from seeds, are very thrifty, and bear large clusters, while the individual flowers are of various dis-



THE CHECKERED SWEET WILLIAM.

tinct shades from white to brilliant crimson, beautifully contrasted, as indicated in the illustration. Seeds sown this month or during the early part of August will bloom next season. A bed of the plants in bloom always excites admiration and praise, as well by the oddity, as by the beauty and fragrance of the flowers.

Alfileria.—*Alfileria*, which the writer has seen frequently mentioned in the MAGAZINE, grows abundantly all over this (San Joaquin) valley, in the fields, orchards, by the dusty roadside, on the scorching plain, and great bunches of it are seen growing out between crevices of rocks in the Sierra Nevada foothills. The flowers are not showy, but the plant is good stock food. The seeds are provided with a natural planter in the shape of a long spiral point attached to the end of each seed.

Oriana Mondane.

Tulare Co., Cal., Apr. 2, 1899.

Caladiums.—These should have a soil rich but loose, with the best of drainage, for they need an abundance of water which should not be allowed to become stagnant at the roots. Since the beauty of Caladiums is chiefly in the richness of their foliage, liberal feeding will be well rewarded. They should be shaded from the hot mid-day sun.

Mrs. M. H. Durfee.

Wayne Co., N. Y.

SUCCESS WITH ABRUS SEEDS.

AFRIEND gave me four seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, and as they had very hard shells I left them over night in warm water. They were planted in a pint pot, and placed on a shelf near the kitchen stove. Warm water was always used to water them. After waiting more than four weeks, and watching every day, and no signs of growth, I investigated. There they were, bright red and as pretty as ever, with no thought of growing. Then I poured boiling water over them, leaving them to soak several hours, and replanted and waited again. As they did not sprout I decided on heroic treatment, and, if I had been more careful should, I think, have grown every seed. Taking a hammer, and holding the seeds with my fingers, I pounded them until they were cracked. Striking too hard two were mashed flat, but the others, only cracked, were planted for the third time, and in a few days came above ground in good form. The foliage is pretty, and there seems now no reason why they should not be a success.

H. E. L.

Hartford Co., Conn., June 8, 1899.

Asparagus.—For cutting and mixing in bouquets there is nothing daintier or prettier than the ornamental Asparagus. *A. tenuissimus* is probably the most valuable of the varieties catalogued. Its fine, filmy foliage retains its freshness for days when cut, and a spray of this with a few delicately tinted Rose buds makes as pretty a bouquet for my lady's corsage as one could wish. Do not give the Asparagus too large a pot at the start, as it will make very little growth until root-bound.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., May 2, 1899.

Achania.—I would like to tell those who have room for only a few plants in the winter, that an *Achania* will give about as much pleasure as any plant I know of. I have one that was full of buds when brought in last fall, and was covered with blossoms until after the holidays. It was the admiration of everybody who saw it, and now it is budded full, with two blossoms just coming out, and will be a beauty for the next two months or more.

Mrs. M. W. P.

Broome Co., N. Y., March 27, 1899.

Summer Treatment of Amaryllis.—In summer set your pots of *Amaryllis* under a tree, where the rain will water them. Here they will store up their material for winter blossoms without troubling anyone.

G. G. S.

Dubuque Co., Iowa.

HOUTTUYNIA CALIFORNICA.

HIIS beautiful flower blooms in great profusion here after the ground has become thoroughly warm in May. Acres of land inside the river levees are covered with the dainty blossoms after the overflow of the river has drained off. The small plants spring up with the swamp-grass on the sunny flats of pasture land that are partially covered with water, and such situations show the flowers in perfection. They grow and blossom on higher land that is less wet, but the dainty coloring is lacking. The open flower is a creamy white, and measures from an inch and a half to two inches across. It has a curious, cone-shaped center that rises perhaps an inch above the base of the petals. The lower side of the petals and the stems of the flowers are a deep, soft rose color. The leaves are light green, and usually lie close to the ground. A great bed of the fully-opened white flowers and the rose-colored buds and stems in their setting of green leaves and grass is a combination of color not soon to be forgotten. They are fragrant, too, and as easy to grow as any weed.

M. Marschand.

Fresno Co., Cal.

Perennial Phlox.—In order to enable these beautiful hardy perennials to properly develop themselves they should be given an open, sunny situation, and a very deep, well-enriched soil. Occasional applications of liquid manure during seasons of drought and when the plants are about to bloom will do much to increase the size of spike and individual bloom. If the shoots are pinched back in June and again a month later the plants will bloom until frost.

Chas. E. Parnell.

Floral Park, N. Y.

Remedy for the Green Aphis.—Ground black pepper is a sure remedy for green aphis. Take the pepper castor and sprinkle the plants freely. It kills the pest every time. Watch closely as they hatch out and give them a dose. A friend told me she sprinkled black pepper on her outdoor Roses, so I thought it might be good for house plants. I lost some fine Chrysanthemums which I might have saved if I had known of the pepper.

V. A. Edger.

Henry Co., Iowa, Mar. 23, 1899.

Chinese Primrose.—One cannot say too much in praise of the Chinese Primrose. It will stand more neglect and give in return more blossoms than any plant I know; and will also respond to good care with more and larger blooms.

Mrs. Geo. McL.

Santa Clara Co., Cal.

JASMINUM GRACILLINUM.

A BEAUTIFUL Jasmine introduced from Borneo is *J. gracillimum*. It is of dwarf growth, with long, slender, drooping branches, bearing large, white, sweet-scented flowers in clusters. It is of slow growth at first, and blooms sparingly, but as it attains the age of two or three years it grows and blooms more freely. It is especially adapted for baskets or vases, on account of its slender, drooping branches. Give it a compost of sods, manure and sand well decomposed and mixed, and shift into a larger pot as it grows.

—
Pineapple Geranium.—
The Pineapple Geranium, if rightly taken care of, will attain the height of five feet or over. It is easily grown from a small slip set in a medium-sized tin can.



SPRAY OF BLOSSOMS OF JASMINUM GRACILLINUM.

Make holes in the bottom with a large nail so that it has thorough drainage. Set the slip in the shade until fairly started. It may be left in this can until it is about two feet high, then it must be transplanted into a larger can. The leaves are large and nearly pear-shaped, with a strong scent of Pineapple. As soon as the leaves get their growth a slip will start at the base of each leaf. They grow best in medium sandy soil, and it must be watered often.

Sadie Belle Randall.

Newaygo Co., Mich., June 18, 1899.

FLOWERS IN WINTER.

AS the time draws near when we begin to plan for a supply of flowers with which to make bright and cheerful the dark, cold days of winter, we should not fail to procure some bulbs of winter-flowering Oxalis. Among others be sure to get a few bulbs of the Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis, both single and double. Pot them in August or September, placing four or five bulbs in a five-inch pot. Water sparingly until growth begins, then give

plenty of both sunlight and water, and you will soon be repaid by quantities of golden yellow bloom, both the clusters and the individual flowers far surpassing in size any other Oxalis I have ever seen, and possessing a faint, sweet odor like that of Candidum Lilies. All varieties of Oxalis are very easily grown, and are remarkably free from insect pests. A few bulbs of Freesias and Narcissus will also prove a great source of pleasure if properly treated.

Emma Grogan.

Rensselaer Co., N. Y., June 16, 1899.

CANNAS FROM SEEDS.

CANNAS are readily grown from seeds, and anyone may have a bed of these coveted and otherwise expensive plants at the cost of a ten-cent packet of seeds. The Crozy mixed seeds are the best to use. The seeds which are the size of a large garden pea, are slow to germinate and if planted in the usual manner may require an extensive exercise of patience before the green blades materialize. But with the treatment about to be described we always expect them to sprout in two or three weeks. Take one seed at a time and pour over it boiling water, which must be turned off again instantly. It is probable that a sharp little click will be heard, which announces that the shell has been penetrated; if not, repeat the operation. Then set away in warm water in some place where it will remain warm. We use one of the warming closets of the range. Soak them twenty-four hours, and then plant in a mixture of sandy loam and leaf-mold. Water, and cover with glass until the first leaf is well up. After this the culture is perfectly simple. Give plenty of sunshine, moisture, and warmth, and shift into larger pots as the plants grow. When it is time to bed out if the seeds are started early the plants will be strong, vigorous, ready to be charmed by the sunshine and showers into efflorescence. In the garden give them a moist, very rich soil, and keep them well watered, and they will abundantly repay all the care they demand.

Mrs. W. A. Cutting.

Carroll Co., N. H.

The Sweet Olive.—The Sweet Olive, *Olea fragrans*, is a greenhouse shrub, bearing waxy green leaves, and producing tiny, star-like, yellowish-white flowers when but a few inches high. The flowers are not very beautiful, but give out the most delicious fragrance, suggestive of a combination of Roses, Carnations and Orange blossoms. The plant grows slowly, and blooms the year around. Pot it in porous earth with good drainage, water regularly but not too freely, and keep the leaves clean. With this simple care it cheerfully gives forth its sweetness in sunshine or shade, heat or cold.

G. G. S.

Dubuque Co., Iowa, May 8, 1899.

Australian Pea.—My Australian Pea vine is beautiful. It covers a large portion of the north side of the house, all of which has grown since last September, as we cut it down close to the ground then. It is now a perfect mass of bloom.

Mrs. L. A. Waite.

Ventura Co., Cal., May 18, 1899.

LANTANAS.

LANTANAS are brilliant and showy bedders, each plant bearing hundreds of verbena-like heads of blossoms, but leaf, branch and flower permeated by a peculiar, pungent odor that to many persons is most disagreeable. If they were not possessed of this disagreeable odor they would enjoy more popularity than they do. The peculiar thing about this characteristic Lantana odor is that to some it is as grateful as it is offensive to others. But we could ill spare it, even if its odor is to some objectionable. Like the Poppy its brightness compensates for that. Here in the Southwest, where we have to count on days of hot sunshine and scorching winds, the Lantana is a stand-by.

Do not put them out in a bed so hard that it takes two licks of the hoe to break the crust. Do not let the weeds and grass choke them while small. Crowd them into active, quick, growth through the spring and early summer, while the rains are most abundant. Once started into rapid growth they become most luxuriant, and obtain a stand that enables them to endure much later hardship. Meanwhile they are a tangle of flowers. Vermilion, scarlet, pink, lilac and lemon, white, orange and cinnabar red, they flame in the gorgeous colors so dear to those of tropic blood. Who begrudges them their strong breath? We always expect beauties to be a little spoiled.

The Weeping Lantana, now the rage, is a fine bedder. Only you may as well give it the bed, for it will take it anyway. As it runs it strikes root, and with more feeding mouths runs faster and more riotously as its days increase. It is a mass of flowers for months. Pretty flowers, also, but not as brilliant as many others of the family.

In a sunny bay window the Lantana does well as a window plant, but those with less favored situations for it had better let it alone as a house plant. It makes an admirable summer tub plant for the ornamentation of a sunny piazza—a trying situation for many plants, but one that suits the Lantana well. The brighter varieties are best for this, because the showiest; also, because a white or lilac Lantana is never as pretty as the deeper-colored ones.

Lora S. LaMance.

McDonald Co., Mo.

Santolina.—A pretty thing is Santolina. I edge beds with it, and its silvery sheen is very attractive. Its only fault is a propensity to occupy the entire bed. It has to be kept in place. I protest against its nick name, however. It is Santolina.

L. W. B.

Milford, Del., May 23, 1899.

SWEET PEAS.

Dancing far beyond the grasses,
Floral birds of many hues,
Nodding to the breeze that passes,
Who can homage here refuse?

Winging lightly o'er the Clover,
Lifting on their slender stems,
Nodding all the garden over,
Blooming into diadems.

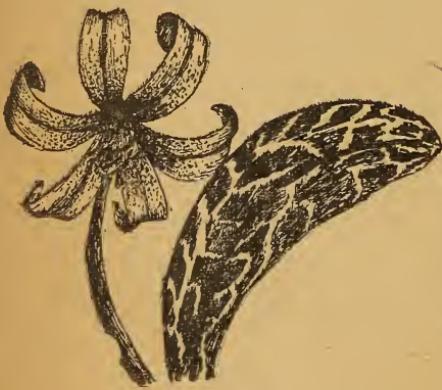
Sweetest flowers of all the season,
Fair beyond the dreams of art;
None can give an ample reason,
But you rule in every heart.

Lalia Mitchell.

Bradford Co., Pa., June 19, 1899.

TWO CALIFORNIA WILD-LINGS.

M^R. EDITOR:—I enclose a sketch of some lilies which grow here, of which I have gathered a large bouquet to-day. They may be common with you, but these are the first I have ever seen. They grow here near a small lake, and I am told that they grow in many places throughout the State, but usually back in the hills in moist, shady places. There are only two leaves to one plant, but I found some with five blossoms at one time, each on its own separate stem, and each stem five or six inches high. The leaves are green, beautifully blotched with brown, and the lily is a lovely cream color,



ERYTHRIONUM.

some of the older ones turning pink at the outer end of each petal. The bulb is small, and at quite a depth. They are very much the same shape as a Freesia bulb. The flowers have a very nice fragrance, not so strong as many Lilies.

Another wild flower here that has been blooming for a month past is a wild Cyclamen. The children call them "Shooting Stars." They are tuberous-rooted, and are very common in this part of these mountains. The blossoms grow on one single stalk from each root. At the top of the stalk there are several buds and blossoms

at once, in a sort of whorl. They are a bright crimson color, with a black ring at the center of the flower, and a creamy yellow edge. I do not care much for them, but they are admired by many.

Mrs. F. C. Baker.

Trinity Co., Cal., Apr. 10, 1899.

NOTE.—The "Lily" referred to is a species of *Erythronium*, a genus belonging to the Lily family. *E. grandiflorum*, common in the eastern States, is one of our most handsome early spring flowers. The freesia-like bulbs are

found deep in the soil, and admirers who have endeavored to dig some to remove to the garden may have wondered how they became so deep in the soil. The little illustration will explain. As soon as the leaves have developed in the spring the bulb throws out a thick, white, fleshy runner. Very often this runs out of the soil, as indicated, then returns and penetrates downward from five to twelve inches, the extremity being club-shaped. In mid-summer, after the foliage has disappeared, these white "bows" may be seen, like a fleshy root above the bare soil. Later the entire strength of the stem is merged in the bulb which forms at the tip. * * The "Cyclamen" mentioned is doubtless a species of *Dodecatheon*.



Transplanting Trailing Arbutus.—I have a fine bed of Trailing Arbutus which I transplanted. It bloomed finely this year, which is the second year. It was not very nice the first year, but very fine indeed this year. I went to the woods where it grew, and with a trowel cut down all around it, and took up the root and a lot of soil with it. I did not disturb it any more than I could help, and I put it in a place as near like it grew in as possible—a shaded place on the east side of a little rise of ground. I covered it with leaves real deep the first winter, and the next winter it took care of itself. I don't remember just the time I dug it, but some time in the summer when I was in the woods.

Mrs. R.

Marshfield Hills, Mass., May 23, 1899.

A Good White Begonia.—Let me recommend the De Lesseps. It grows tall and thrifty, like the Rubra, with leaves shaped much like those of Rubra and Gloire de Lucerne. The flowers are the most beautiful of any Begonia I have seen—large panicles of immense white waxen blossoms.

Mrs. C. S. C.

San Luis Obispo Co., Cal.

WILD FERNS.

Faint, elusive, floats the message
Of the wild Ferns, fresh and sweet,
Coming as a breath from Heaven,
From their shadowy retreat.

Bringing visions of the wild woods,
And of summer's deep blue sky,
Waking memories of childhood,
And of happy days gone by.

I would count again the pages
Written by our Father's hand,
I would hearken to the moaning
Of the Pines by breezes fanned.

I would listen to the murmur
Of the merry babbling brook,
I would glean the mystic message
Hid in every sleet nook.

I would dream beside the river,
Where the Wild Ferns softly sway;
"For a dreamer lives forever,"
And a toiler dies in a day."

Annice Bodey.

Champaign Co., O., June 6, 1899.

OUR COMMON FLOWERS.

BEAUTY is not found alone among the rare and costly plants. Last year I placed Sunflowers, the perfectly double, for a trellis upon which Nasturtiums climbed at will. At the base Calliopsis, Calendula and a border of double Daisies completed the loveliest corner in my garden. People always looked at it as they drove by, and I fancied they enjoyed my "study in yellows" as well as I did.

What a lot of beauty is hid in a little packet of Pansy seeds. I always succeed with them by starting the plants in April. Get a box about six inches deep. Sift in equal parts good garden soil, sharp sand, well-rotted manure and woods dirt, until the box is filled to within an inch and a half of the top, and firm with a board. Wet with hot water, and plant the seeds in rows, sifting just enough dirt over them to cover them from sight. Put glass over the top of the box, and place where it will keep warm, watering with warm water when the dirt begins to get dry on top. In a week the Pansies are up. Transplant in same soil in a shallow box when an inch high, and keep the glass over them until they are stocky plants with four or five leaves. Some warm, showery day in May set them in permanent beds. The beds should be the same soil, with a greater proportion of manure. In June a few large blossoms will give you an inkling of what a profusion the future months will bring. The more you pick the more you will have.

Asters, Phlox, Verbenas and Carnations may be treated the same way and be a success, when the seeds sown direct in the beds would be a total failure. To a flower lover what can outshine a hedge of Sweet Peas, with Verbenas running riot at the

base. The seeds are longer germinating, but be patient and nearly every seed will come up. How many know that Sweet Clover makes an ideal trellis for Sweet Peas, Woodbine and Morning Glory, and the seeds can be sown at the same time. The support will grow up with the vines. It forms lovely masses placed in groups on the lawn, and furnishes fine white and green for bouquets.

A box of Portulacas set on a tall post with Woodbine trained over it takes little room, and is a joy all the season, and a spot of beauty in the autumn when most flowers are gone. Sweet Alyssum placed in boxes makes a mass of white—just the thing for setting each side of the porch steps. A mass of scarlet Poppies against an evergreen hedge is a study for an artist. For the autumn have somewhere a corner for Petunias. They will make your heart rejoice when Jack Frost has claimed all your other flowers. Bring a single white in the house and have a mass of flowers all winter. They will stand a lower temperature than most plants. Dudley Dorn.

Oneida Co., N. Y.

[NOTE.—In the house the medium-flowered Petunias always do well in winter if given a moderately warm sunny window, and the flowers are cut off as fast as they fade, to prevent seed formation.—ED.]

Spotted Calla and Water Hyacinth.—I have Spotted Calla and Water Hyacinth this year, and my neighbors are nearly wild over them. The Calla blossomed about the middle of May. I bought the bulb last fall, and as I did not have a good cellar to keep it from freezing, I wrapped it up in the moss and oiled paper it came in, and kept it in my plant box in the kitchen. In February I fixed some nice rich dirt and planted the bulb. It now has four leaves. As soon as the blossom began to turn green I cut it off. My Water Hyacinth, when it came to me a week and a half ago, had five balloons. I put some good dirt in the bottom of a large bowl, wrapped some sphagnum moss around the roots, set all in the bowl and filled with clear water. It has grown one new balloon and has another started. I call them balloons. A Farmer's Wife.

Grafton Co., N. H., June 7, 1899.

Achania Drummondii.—I have had a plant of Achania Drummondii for nine or ten years. It covers from four to six feet of ground. It blooms all the season, until killed by frost, without any care whatever. The scarlet seed-pods are very ornamental and last longer than the flowers. It is herbaceous, and if not hardy North the roots could be easily wintered in a box or tub in the cellar.

St. Johns Co., Fla.

W. C. Steele.

SWEET-SCENTED PANSIES.

Down by the garden wall,
Shaded by cedars tall,
Sweetest of flowers all,
Grow the quaint Pansies;
Their petals fair unfold,
Purple and white and gold,
Sweet the thoughts they enfold—
Sweet-scented Pansies.

Angels that stoop to earth,
Gave in their matchless worth
Poems of love and mirth—
Pensive, quaint Pansies.
Softly they speak to me,
Wordless hymns sing to me,
Solace sweet bring to me—
Sweet-scented Pansies.

Champign Co., O. *Annice Bodey.*

WATER HYACINTH.

AMORE singular flower is hard to find. The softest yet warmest of rose and azure hues, translucent in its delicacy, the texture showing a peculiar sparkling crystallization, " charms everyone. There are a great many complaints that it does not bloom well. Probably these are mostly from those who have tried to grow them in pots. They are a bit impatient of the latter treatment, and I notice that the pot or two of Water Hyacinths that I keep over winter so as to have a start of plants next spring, never bloom well for me.

In a tub, or planted directly in the open ground out of doors, they thrive, and blossom profusely. For tubs I feed my Water Hyacinths, and I have had grand ones. The earth, rich in itself, is made much richer by liberal additions of well-rotted manure. What is a liberal addition? Well, I did not measure mine by pounds or gallons, but I followed the old woman's recipe for sugaring gooseberry pies—I put in all my conscience would let me, and then threw in a shovelful more. I think it was fully one-third manure. They grew like weeds on this mucky black soil, and the leaves were beautifully dark and green, pretty and clean enough of themselves to be worth growing.

Tubs of these Water Hyacinths in the sun bore the most blossoms, and much the deepest, richest colored. Some of ours were planted in the oozy bed of a dam. A break occurred in the dam, and our poor pets were left stranded high and dry on a muddy ridge that had once been the line of the water's edge. To our astonishment the plants lived right along until frost, and even gave a few blossoms. The foliage became a faded yellowish green, but the fact that they lived, and that for months, proves conclusively that they could be naturalized in many wet or boggy spots where there is only moisture enough for mud, not for standing water. Such spots

are usually eye-sores. A generous planting of Water Hyacinths would make them beauty spots instead.

A suggestion: Sometimes early received mailing plants show a black rot of roots and lower leaves. Such a plant put in a great tub of water and highly fertilized mud will die every time. Get a small dish that will hold a pint or so of water. Put in it a light layer of cranberry moss, such as comes around mailing plants, and a bit or two of charcoal to keep the water sweet. Carefully remove every bit of the black rotted parts, put what is left in the center of the moss, cover with tepid water, and put in the sunshine by day and in a warm place nights. Bits of the plant not an inch long will take root and grow when treated in this manner. *Lora S. LaMance.*

McDonald Co., Mo.

[NOTE.—Complaint is often made of the non-blooming of Water Hyacinth. If a plant is placed in a dish or pan filled with sphagnum moss kept saturated with water and in a sunny place it rarely fails to grow and bloom freely.—*Ed.*]

A Chrysanthemum Box.—Many of you have Chrysanthemum plants in your garden whose blossoms you can hardly expect to reach maturity, or at any rate perfection, before heavy frost. Do not lose the beautiful flowers. Lift the plants with as much care as their size will permit, and place in pots, or, if there are many of them, in a long box. A box of Chrysanthemums lifted in this way formed a bank of flowers in our sitting room for weeks last fall, and remained the admiration of all until the increasing cold compelled us to keep so hot a fire in the room that the delicate blossoms, already kept perfect beyond their time, and loving a cool atmosphere, faded in the heated room. No plant that I know of bears lifting and even severe root pruning as well as the Chrysanthemum, and even when in full bloom it will not wilt unless removed to a place too warm for it. *Cynthia Doering.*

Tuberous Begonias.—I planted some Tuberous Begonias in the open ground last summer. They soon scorched in the hot sun, and I was obliged to furnish a screen for them, but the flowers were grand—nearly four inches across. Some I planted in a tub where they got only the morning sun were my idols, however, as they had such lovely foliage. The flowers were not so large, but were very fine, and admired by everybody. I tried to slip various pieces, but did not succeed. When frost came I took the plants indoors to ripen. Here I dried them off, and let the tubers remain in the dry soil during winter. *Mrs. E. H.*

AN ALPINE FLOWER.

IN the little peasant stores of Interlaken and other Alpine villages of Switzerland various-sized bunches of woolly, white flowers are offered which are eagerly sought for and purchased by tourists. They are of what is commonly known as Edelweis, formerly classed as a species of Gnaphalium, but now, with two other species, both found in South America, forming the genus Leontopodium, lion's foot, because of the fancied resemblance of the flower to the foot of a lion.

The bunches of Edelweis mentioned are gathered by the peasants far up on the mountain side, often on dangerous proclivities. Stems, foliage and flowers are covered with silky white hairs, and may be kept for years without changing in color, form or general appearance. See engraving.

An English authority says: "Edelweis succeeds in firm, well-drained, sandy soil on exposed parts of rockwork. New plants may be raised from seeds annually, or the old plants may be divided in spring. Keep in a dry place throughout winter."

Aloe spicata.—The Spiked Aloe is a native of southern Africa. The stem is round, three or four feet high, about four inches in diameter, and leafy at its summit. The leaves are spreading, about two feet long, broad at the base, gradually narrowing to the point, grooved on the upper side, and with teeth along the edges. The flowers are bell-shaped, and spread horizontally in close spikes. E. F. E.

Allegheny Co., N. Y., Apr. 25, 1899.



AN ALPINE FLOWER.—EDELWEIS.

ther depredations. Were I to name the kinds that suit me best I should say Papa Gontier, Queen's Scarlet, Henry M. Stanley, The Bride and Mary Washington.

Lalia Mitchell.

Bradford Co., Pa., Apr. 15, 1899.

MONTHLY ROSES.

THE everblooming or monthly Roses are very desirable for the yard in summer, and those who have failed with them in pots for winter-blooming need not hesitate to order and bed them out. Surely I have lost enough between December and March and gathered a sufficiency of summer bloom to know whereof I write. Early in the spring spade a bed at least eighteen inches deep, add well-rotted fertilizer from the stable, and send for your flowers. When they come set them in water for an hour, then plant out, pressing the soil well about their roots and watering thoroughly. The buds which are upon them when they come will seldom blast, and your Roses need not be without bloom until the snow flies, if in a sunny location. Last year a neighbor's chicken stole through the fence and gathered my buds day after day undiscovered. Finally, when just ready to blame the florist from whom the plants came, I caught the thief and stopped further depredations. Were I to name the kinds that suit me best I should say Papa Gontier, Queen's Scarlet, Henry M. Stanley, The Bride and Mary Washington.

For a Window Box.—For a window box exposed to draughts of air and the afternoon sun use the common medium-flowered Petunias and Madeira vines. Kept well watered these plants delight in the hot sun-rays, and will endure drying winds.

MOURNING BRIDES.

In groups the brides are standing,
Their gowns of somber hue
Contrasting with the brightness
Of the Larkspur's bonnet blue,
And the cap and gown of scarlet
Which the Salvia dons to-day,
A royal guest of summer,
So the passing breezes say.

"Why mourn these brides of garden?"
The Pansy gossips ask,
They dress in richest velvet,
And wear a filmy mask
Of veiling, with white dotted,
O'er face and figure, too;
We cannot understand why
They grieve with hearts so true."
"We think they're gay deceivers,"
The Nettles sharply say,
"For we dwell outside the garden,
And see them every day;
We hear the floral gossip
Brought by winds and roving bees,
And it seems these pretty matrons
Are striving hard to please.

"If their hearts are really broken
Do you think they'd wear to-day
Such stylish gowns so charming,
Coqueting by the way
With sunbeams bright and golden
And zephyrs soft and mild?"
Ha! ha! they're filled with malice,
These sharp-tongued Nettles wild!"

Franklin Falls, N. H. *Ray Laurance.*

PERENNIAL POPPIES.

THE most magnificent of the entire Poppy family are the Perennial Oriental Poppies, so called because they were brought to Europe first from the Orient, or far East. All other Poppies pale before their gorgeousness. From the thickly clustered leaves, long, hairy and pinnatifid—themselves things of beauty—to the majestic blooms haughtily poised at the apex of the long, slender foot-stalks, there is nothing plebeian about them. The great salver-shaped blossoms are of a crapey, silken texture, and possess a satin-like sheen or glow that causes the vivid color of the groundwork, whether it be deep vermillion, glowing scarlet or burning crimson, to flash and radiate as fire. At the base of the flower is a deep blue-black blotch. This deep contrast is further enhanced by a center-cushion of innumerable dusky black stamens that curl about the glossy, button-like stigma.

There is nothing better to light up a dull border or colorless clump of shrubbery. True, it does not last long in bloom, but it comes when we most need something bright and showy, when the last of the real spring flowers have gone, and the summer bedding plants have not yet commenced blooming. And I find that several clumps of it will last in bloom quite a relatively long time, as some sorts are later than

others in coming into flower. They are very hardy, the leaves semi-evergreen in character, and the plants once established are long lived.

"Once established"—there is the rub. Florists offer young plants for sale, but the truth must be confessed, they are a fickle family, and, like all long tap-rooted plants, take none too kindly to transplanting. It is possible to make them live, but the majority of purchasers will have more failures than successes with them.

However they are not particularly hard to grow from seeds, and those who possess time and patience can grow a fine lot in this way, and that very cheaply. The seeds are fine, like all Poppy seeds, and should not be covered deeply. I think a good time to sow them is in mid-summer, about the time the seeds naturally ripen of themselves. What say you, Mr. Park: is midsummer or early spring the best time for sowing Perennial Poppy seeds? If summer-sown a quiet nook where you may shade the ground with light brush to ward off the sun's hottest rays should be chosen. If not where the plants are wanted permanently the young plants can be moved in early autumn, choosing a time just after a rain to remove them. When the ground is wet deep down it is an easy matter with a pick or sharp-pointed hoe to lift the seedlings intact, and evergreen boughs or light litter laid over them will protect them over their first and least hardy winter.

Lora S. LaMance.

[NOTE.—With a little attention, as watering and protecting from sun and storm, all kinds of perennial seeds do well sown in mid-summer, or even as late as August. The plants, however, should not be disturbed till the following spring. If transplanted in the autumn they rarely become sufficiently established to endure the winter. The Oriental Poppies cannot be too highly praised as perennials. Once started they endure for many years, requiring no care, and increasing in vigor and beauty each succeeding season. The new introductions show all colors from white to dark crimson, and are exceedingly attractive. A clump of them should be in every garden.—ED.]

Iowa Flowers.—Along the railroad tracks in sunny places in Iowa may be noticed in July a plant bearing deep blood-red amaryllis-shaped "flowers." It is beautiful, does well under cultivation, and deserves a place among our garden plants. Another native which blooms from early spring till late fall has blue-green leaves and lovely pale lilac flowers in umbels upon strong stalks. Under cultivation it grows in great clumps and does equally well in shade or sun. Can any Iowa reader give us further information concerning these native "Lilies?"

Georgina G. Smith.

Dubuque Co., Iowa, Feb. 9, 1899.

GLOXINIAS.

GLOXINIAS are wonderfully beautiful. The great plush-like leaves and the long stems and velvety flowers make a plant that any flower-lover will admire. I bought my first one in bloom, but since then I have always bought the dry tubers. I like a nice pot for them, about four or five inches across. If the tuber is large use a larger pot. Put in a handful of small stones, and then nice, rich soil with some sand and leaf-mould in it. The

**GLOXINIAS.**

roughened end of the tuber must be turned up. Just press the bulb down in the soft earth, leaving the top uncovered. Keep warm until they sprout, then cooler. They thrive without sunshine, but must have plenty of air.

Wind injures them, so does handling. Find a shady, sheltered place where wind and rain cannot reach them, and when the pots must be turned do it very carefully. The flower stems are very brittle, and so much is gone when one is broken! Water carefully when the soil looks dry. Use a watering pot with a little spout, so the water need not touch the heavy leaves. It rots them and spoils the plants. It is sometimes necessary to cut out some leaves when they grow too thick. In doing this be careful. In some sorts the flower buds start at the axils of the leaves. I recollect once finding attached to a lot of cut leaves the poor little buds that would have become blossoms. The leaves root easily in damp sand. So will any broken limb or sprout. Late in the summer the leaves turn yellow. Give a little less water each day until at last the soil is left entirely dry. I take mine up and store in clean, dry sand, in paste-board boxes. I put in a two-inch layer of sand, and set the tubers in this so they do not touch each other. Fill with sand, and when cold weather comes set on a shelf in the sitting room closet. In the spring they are ready to pot again.

Ellen Frizzell Wyckoff.

Iredell Co., N. C.

Pineapple Geranium.—I grow this plant in the flower garden in summer. During the latter part of the summer I take off slips to keep over winter. It is one of the easiest plants to slip that I know of. I have had plants of it five feet high. The blooms are very much like those of the Pineapple Salvia. They bloom in September for me. The scent is in the leaves, and is a true Pineapple scent and very delightful.

Mrs. W. A. Kibbe.

Leavenworth Co., Kan., June 13, 1899.

TORENIA FOURNIERI.

TORENIA FOURNIERI is indeed beautiful, and well worth a place in every garden. Seeds sown in spring in shallow boxes will germinate in ten to thirteen days, and if transplanted to the open ground when large enough to be handled will grow rapidly and literally cover themselves with their pretty blue flowers until cut down by frost. It has always been a matter of surprise to me, however, to find them classed among greenhouse flowers. I have grown Torenias in my garden for a number of years, and find they are not at all exacting in their demands. They grow and bloom with equal freedom, whether planted in the hot sun or in a shady, moist situation. If seeds are allowed to drop and remain in the ground undisturbed during the winter months, they will endure the cold and germinate during the month of May. Last winter was unusually long and severe here, heavy snowfalls with the mercury dropping to 20° below zero, and as my garden is so situated that it does not receive one ray of sunshine during the winter months, it may be imagined how cold and wet the soil was. I did not expect any of the tiny seeds to endure such a winter, so bought a packet and raised a fresh supply; but one morning about the middle of May, upon looking over the place where my Torenias had grown last summer, I was surprised to find the tiny plants springing up everywhere. This proves that Torenia is not quite the tender plant that it is supposed to be.

M. R. B.

Scioto Co., O., June 3, 1899.

Pruning and Pinching.—Pot plants should be kept within bounds by judicious pruning. Many unpruned plants assume a straggling, untidy appearance when left to themselves. It is best to anticipate severe pruning by timely pinching of the growing shoots. This may be done at any time. Heavy pruning should be given, if at all, at the resting season. When such plants as Chrysanthemums are done flowering they should be cut back almost or quite to the ground, and allowed to dry, then stored in a dry cellar till spring.

Mrs. M. H. Durfee.

Wayne Co., N. Y.

Scarlet Spider Lily.—Do not cover the bulbs of your scarlet Spider Lilies. Set them as nearly as possible on top of the soil. I planted mine at first in the soil, but they did no good till I took the top soil off so as to leave at least two-thirds of the bulbs bare, and now they are nice and thrifty.

Mrs. M. C. Marshall.

Indiana Co., Pa., Mar. 13, 1899.

A EUROPEAN TRIP..

LETTER NO. 21.

It was a lovely August afternoon when I boarded a car of the Brunig Railway to pass over to Interlaken, in the heart of the Alpine mountains. The sun was shining brightly, and a cool, sweet breeze rustled the leaves and made the air delightfully pleasant. The distance is less than fifty miles, but there are several very steep grades, where a cog-wheel engine and cog-center-rail are used in ascending and descending, and the progress is consequently slow. The entire afternoon was taken up in this journey, but the time quickly passed, for the novel, varied and picturesque scenery keeps the nature-loving traveller in an excited state of admiration throughout the entire distance. Very soon after leaving the station the eye is greeted by a great pile of jagged mountain peaks rising abruptly back of the clear, dark, reflecting lake, upon the margin of which is a strong old tower, and a town

mountain peaks, jagged and sharp in outline, the tops barren and gray, precipitous, almost overhanging. The grassy pasture slope at the base has its quota of grazing cows and goats, and in sheltered spots appear the log cabins of the herdsmen, the rear used as a stable for the animals in time of storm.

The train draws up to another village, and we learn that it is Kagsiwyl. At this station several passengers were taken aboard. Further we pass along a meadow, back of which is a clear, swift-flowing stream, and back of that a series of grassy mountain ravines, with the herdsmen living at the base. In many instances the houses were little better than stables. All were roofed with tile. Passing Sarnen, the capital of Obwalden, we come to a beautiful green lake with sloping, cultivated fields beyond. The fields are all fenced, and in a high state of cultivation. Groups of handsome walnut trees along the Lake, and patches of blooming Water Lilies add to the attraction. The Water Lilies had foliage which floated upon the surface, and appeared to be of *Nymphaea odorata*, judging from the leaves and flowers. What was novel about them, however, was that some of the flowers were of a lovely primrose-yellow. I regretted that I could not secure a root of this "novelty."

We now reach Giswyl Station, and the train, divided into two sections, begins the ascent of a steep grade. Passing the ruins of Rudenz Castle we get for some distance a grand view of the Sarnen Valley. Enraptured as I viewed the great and glorious landscape, the following was written in my note-book: "Here is the grandest view of valley and mountain I have ever enjoyed. No person who has not been here can conceive of the supernal grandeur of this view. The scene of rich green sloping fields, level plain, winding, tree-lined roadways and streams, the distant lake, and the high mountain piles with precipices and cliffs truly surpasses description. We can but look and admire." From the high altitude the valley seemed as a great round basin, richly decorated in colors by Nature's hand. We reach the top of the grade, and pass a little structure perhaps five feet square, with open front, revealing a figure of Christ upon the cross, then begin to descend into another valley even more beautiful than the one just passed. It is the Valley of Lungren. It has the basin-like form, with clustered farms, blue lake, tree-lined winding streams and roads, surrounding forests, high pasture slopes, craggy rocks and mountain peaks. At the further part is a village with a handsome little spired church upon a terraced elevation, and a waterfall. We move down the mountain-side toward this village, passing through a profusion of lovely Alpine bloom—a veritable native flower garden. Here are masses of exquisite carmine *Centaurea*, purple *Eupatorium*, *Viburnum* with purple berries, Elderberry with panicles of red fruit, a yellow Foxglove, a beautiful dwarf purple Mint, a species of Golden Rod, a mountain Geranium, a showy yellow double Composite, and creepers and vines in great luxuriance. Crossing the bridge over a rushing torrent with stony bed we come to the pasture lands, and here, in many places, are great showy patches of lovely "Scotch" Blue Bells, while the well-known Ox-eye Daisy is seen everywhere. And now we are at Lungren Station, where we have a fine view of the numerous Swiss cottages that dot the farm land, and of the church before mentioned. The cottages have peculiar windows, overhanging roofs, unpainted and of various tints, according to age. Those newly built are light yellow, the older are reddish brown, and those that have stood a century or more brownish gray. The peasants mostly keep everything neat and clean about, and many have such flowers and fruit as their climate will afford. We now ascend to the Kappel tunnel, and passing through we emerge into another small valley, which is scarcely more than a deep ravine, but, like the others, it has charming slopes of pasture and crystal streams among the rocks and groups of forest trees, and supplies homes and food for many hardy peasants. The scenery thus far has



COSTUME OF SWISS PEASANT GIRL. *

a broad belt of forest evergreens, and still further up on the steep mountain slope are boundless acres of rich green pasture, with grazing herds. In many places these high mountain slopes are so steep that only goats can climb them. Further up the slope becomes rocky and barren, and appears as a huge, ominous precipice extending almost to and in some instances beyond the clouds. Wherever there is a little depression, or a place where some soil can collect there grass and verdure spring up and show a rich green carpet, or a growth of evergreens to relieve the bleakness of the barren rocks.

We now pass close by a chain of high rugged

been of a pastoral character, picturesque in many places and in others beautiful the variety having a most pleasing effect. We ascend the grade from the little Brunigmatti, the name of the little valley and, looking back over the wild and rugged landscape, we feel lost in admiration, and declare that nothing could be more enchanting, more beautiful, more sublime than the scenery thus far enjoyed. But the last scene vanishes from our view as we approach the Brunig Pass and enter a deep cut. For a while we can see only the bare banks or walls, then passing into the open we find ourselves at Brunig Station, where there are hotels and eating houses, and changes are made for the steep descent into the valley below. We have time here for refreshments and to view the new mountain scenes beyond. As you look and contemplate and reflect a feeling of sublime awe and reverence comes over you, for you realize that you are in a new field of nature, and that the grandeur and sublimity of the scenery before you far surpasses,



SWISS COTTAGE.

that through which you have passed. The evening sun is now gilding the great labyrinth of icy peaks and domes across the deep, narrow valley about to be entered, and before you, or at the right or left, almost wherever you look, clustered giant pyramids of ice and snow dazzle the eye with glowing reflections. You look and wonder at the cold, bleak, sublime, ghostly spectacle, you listen, and the quietude, loneliness and solemn gloom touch you with an indescribable feeling, and you can almost fancy you catch the strains of another sphere. The immensity of the works of Nature is brought into contrast with the littleness of the works of man. The wisdom of the Infinite Mind is compared with that of the finite mind. With these reflections pride, ambition, selfishness, and the evil propensities of the heart disappear, and better thoughts and higher aspirations predominate. Oh, the hallowed influence of that sublime grandeur. Sacred are the moments spent in the contemplation.

Geo. W. Park.

The illustration, from a Swiss Guide Book, represents a Swiss peasant girl in full dress. It shows the richly ornamented velvet bodice, with long silvered chains at either side, running under the arms, and attached at the back. The waiters at the Interlaken hotels are mostly dressed in this pretty costume.

QUESTIONS.

Crinum fimbriatum.—Will someone give particular directions for the treatment of this Crinum?—Mrs. A. M. P., Ohio

Cactuses.—How are Cactuses grafted?—Mrs. Willhore, Wis.

Geranium.—My Geranium leaves turn yellow on the edges. What is the trouble with them?—Mrs. P., N. Y.

NAMESAKES.

Park Crawford, Waverly, Kansas.

Ernest George Park Dotterweich, Temple, Tex.

SOMEONE'S LITTLE DAUGHTER.

When mamma scolds her little girl,
Or papa sugar-plums has brought her
She says with saucy emphasis
"I'm papa's little daughter."

When papa chides or frowns at her
For naughty ways they have not taught her,
She says with sweet coquettish stress
"I'm mamma's little daughter."

When papa and when mamma, too,
Must scold for wrong in which they've caught her
She sobs in broken-heartedness,
"I ain't nobody's daughter."

But when she's sweet and kind and good,
And sees the good that love has brought her,
She says with loving promptitude
"I'm bofe you're little daughter."

Miss Fannie J. Roberts.

Delaware Co., N. Y., Apr. 29 1899.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I will tell you about a lovely Geranium that my mother has. It is called the Mrs. Hill Geranium. Mother received it three years ago in one of your premium offers. One winter it froze, but started again from one small leaf. It has at present two clusters of pink flowers, fourteen in a cluster. The flowers measure two and a half inches in diameter, and the leaves a little over five inches. It is one of the prettiest Geraniums I have ever seen.

Knox Co., Neb., June 3, 1899. Edith Banks.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl fifteen years old, and cannot say as many do "Mara has taken your Magazine for a good many years," but still I think I enjoy it as much. I, myself, have taken it for quite a while. Last summer I got some Sweet Peas and they grew finely. I intend to get more this summer. I composed a little poem, and as you print so many I thought I would send mine.

TWILIGHT

Soft the twilight shades are falling,
Over hill and dale,
Soft the low sweet bells are ringing
Over mead and vale.
Now the stars are brightly shining,
The day's weary course is run,
And there comes to us while gently waiting
A calm and sweet "Well done."

Bloomfield, N. J.

Willette Baldwin.

Dear Mr. Park:—I sent to you one year ago for vegetable seeds. I planted them and they did fine. We liked them so well that I am going to send for some more. Please send me the ten cent collection. I like the Floral Magazine ever so much.

Elmer G. Leach, 9 years.

Carroll Co., N. H., Mar. 27, 1899.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Park:—The seeds you sent me reached here safely and were very satisfactory. The seeds all came up, and the seedlings have grown to be thriving plants. The Lobelia and Schizanthus have much interested me, as I have never seen them before.

Mrs. C. Martens.

Floyd Co., Iowa, May 14, 1899.

[NOTE.]—There is often complaint about Lobelia seeds. They are very small, and must be sown in pots of sifted soil in pressed rows, uncovered, and watered by placing in a saucer of water. Keep the pot covered with a damp cloth till the seeds start, and avoid hot sunshine and wind. Under favorable conditions the seeds will sprout in from five to seven days.—ED.]

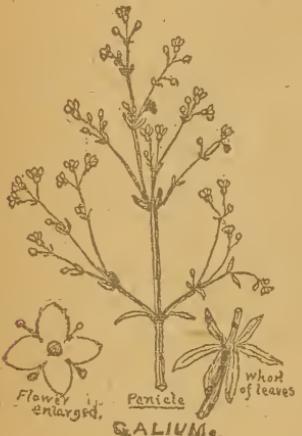
Dear Mr. Park:—Please don't discard the exchange column for the faults of a few. I think the vote of the larger number would be in its favor. I, for one, have always found exchange friends very prompt and generous and have many rare and lovely plants by exchanging that I could not have found money to buy. The exchange column has given me great pleasure and many kind friends.

Annie T. Crowell.

Rockingham Co., N. H., Apr. 29, 1899.

PLANT TIDBITS.

Dear Mr Park:—The Water Hyacinth obtained from you last June was first placed in a small glass dish, with a mixture of black swamp-muck and sand in the bottom, and the dish filled with water. It soon commenced to grow and callee for more room. A candy pail was given it, which soon filled to running over. Plants were distributed among friends, and others placed in a large milk pan. Finally an overgrown wash-tub was obtained, the bottom of this covered with litter, over which was spread a layer of garden soil, then a covering of sand. In this was placed one Buck Bean and three plants of *Nymphaea tuberosa* of small size. The tub was then filled with water, and the Hyacinth dropped in to find its own anchorage. Very soon the Buck Bean and Nymphaeas had to find other quarters, and then, in a short time, the large, waxy leaves were piled and heaped, and O, so lovely! but, like Dema Hoy's, it did not bloom, though getting the sun from its rising to setting. I supposed it



was past its season of blooming, and thought no more about it, but perhaps the soil was too rich. When the frosts came I turned the most of the water off and set it in the cellar.

The California Pepper Tree is doing finely in that sunny window. I do hope that by strict attention to spraying it we shall, in a few weeks be rewarded with its white, fragrant bloom.

The Sacred Lily is just as lovely and fragrant as can be. They who have never seen it have no idea how much they have missed in both beauty and sweetness.

Up in a box hung across the window are some wildlings from our far off sister State, Washington. They are trying to make themselves at home in the warm sunshine, and I hope they will bud and bloom here as in their native haunts.

Do you know Cleavers? This modest little green that fills the room with its fragrance when wet must not be forgotten. Ye who have never tried it go to the nearest thicket and get some, that it may fill your house with the smell of the summer woods. Let a Fern or two be grown with it, and a bit of green moss, that it may look and feel at home.

E. W. P.
Crawford Co., Pa. June 1. 1899.

(NOTE.—"Cleavers" are botanically known as *Gaultheria*. There are many species as Rough Cleaver's Dyer's Cleavers, Yellow Bedstraw, etc. It is doubtful to which species our correspondent refers.—ED.)

GOSSIP.

Dear Flower Folks—it wonder how many of the ladies who read the Magazine are like my self, a farmer's wife! well remember when I used to say I never would marry a farmer to drudge from morning till night and year's end to year's end. But I have since concluded that

the farm is not the worst place, and I know that those who live in villages miss many of the most beautiful parts of life, which they might otherwise have. I have been greatly interested in the notes in the Magazine about our native wild flowers. Our farm is a perfect garden from spring until late fall. First we have what we call Adders Tongues, Spring Beauty, blue, yellow and white Violets, and lots of other nameless ones. The last in the fall are the Goldenrod and purple Aster. I have a good many garden flowers and house plants. I sent to Mr Park for plants last fall and again this spring. In the collection last fall I received a plant of Night-blooming Cactus, and *Sansevieria zeylanica*. The former is growing finely, but the latter has not grown at all. If someone who has had success with this plant will please write about it for the Magazine I think there are others besides myself who would be truly grateful. I have read so much about the plant I am very anxious to have it a success. I get many helpful hints from the Magazine in regard to flower culture. I am starting a collection of perennial plants this year I have four kinds of Phlox, three kinds a neighbor exchanged with me for other plants, and the new Boule de Feu. Mr. Park sent me the latter as a premium, and I also received a Spirea at the same time. Our seasons are so short it hardly pays to sow annuals, although I shall always have to have a few of these, they are so beautiful. Sweet Peas and Nasturtiums are my favorites. I had Nicotianas one year, but they did not do well for me. I soon tired of fussing with them, and the potato bugs ate them up.

A Farmer's Wife.

Grafton Co., N. H., June 7 1899.

Filifera Palm.—I have a Filifera Palm two years old next March. I grew it from seed. It has made eight character leaves, and is thirty-seven inches tall.

A. E. M.

Huron Co., O., Jan. 13, 1899.

Dear Flower Folks—I do not fault the floral sisters who offer exchanges, although I know but half of them reply. I know many have household cares, and perhaps the plants I offer may be undesirable to them, or already in their possession. I have some very good friends, gotten through the exchange column. In offering an exchange something to be avoided is the use of local names, to avoid any misunderstanding or disappointment. Some time ago I exchanged with a lady who offered "Widow's Tears" and "Indigo Plant." To my consternation I found "Widow's Tears" to be *Tradescantia Virginica*, which grows wild here, and the "Indigo Plant" an obnoxious weed which we eradicate. Thus my good friend paid postage upon a package of weeds I could have gone out and dug for myself, and I had put her to that trouble because of a lack of knowledge of names. I think we should all try to learn the true names of the plants we cultivate, and keep labeled such as are not distinct, or are likely to be mistaken for others. This takes but little time and saves a world of bother. Some complain that they are required to pay postage both ways. My dear friend, if you are so stingy don't offer an exchange. For the sake of decency do not ask anybody to mail you plants, and after received ask for a remittance of postage to prepay the plants in return. I should almost feel insulted to have anyone offer to pay postage on anything I sent them.

Nodaway Co., Mo. June 6, 1899.

Puss.

Boston Smilax.—This is twining over the top of the window, but the room must be too warm and dry, for the pretty, shining leaves, so abundant now, are turning yellow and dropping off, though I spray it every day.—Mrs L. P. Pa.

(NOTE.—Boston Smilax must have a period of rest every year. When the leaves begin to turn yellow and drop off gradually withhold water until the soil is barely moist, and in that condition let it remain for several weeks. Then give it a larger pot, using fresh, rich, porous soil, and begin watering freely. In a little while new, vigorous stems will push up, and the plant will be more attractive than it was before.—ED.)

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TWO FLOWERS.

Two flowers stood by in a garden fair
And idly waved in the balmy air.
A bright Red Poppy of gaudy hue,
While low at its feet crouched a violet blue.

The Poppy reared its head with pride
And glanced o'er the garden from side to side,
At the modest flowers assembled there,
In the beautiful garden so bright and fair.

And cried with delight, as it shook its plumes,
There is none so fair in the garden blooms,"
Then laughed aloud at the violet shy,
As it bowed its petals beneath the sky.

Said the Poppy, "No doubt you find it well
For one of your birth to so lonely dwell,
But for me no such lowly place; I find
The heaven and earth for me designed."

The violet looked up from its humble place,
And spoke with a smile on its sad, sweet face,
The Lord hath said in His language plain,
'The mighty shall fall and the lowly reign.'

Then it chanced a maiden with golden hair
Espied the poppy so bright and rare,
And quickly carried away her prize,
To gladden away some other eyes.

And there as it drooped throughout the day,
It thought of the violet so snugly away,
While the moral rang again and again,
"The proud shall fall and the meek shall reign."

WE REMEMBER THEM.

The red, the white, the blue—
Emblems forever dear—
Above each mound we strew,
With flowers of every hue,
Sadly year after year.

Where'er the flag is seen,
Above each lowly bed
Keep their memory green,
With flowers of brightest sheen,
Our boys who for us bled.

Boston, Mass.

Lilla N. Cushman.

TREATING MUSK PLANT.

I placed my Musk Plant where I found
The sun shone warm and bright,
But very soon it disappeared,
And vanished from my sight.

I learned it needed porous soil,
Well-drained, and ample showers,
And that a shady place was best
For thrifty growth and flowers.

Oswego Co. N. Y.

Yellow Top.

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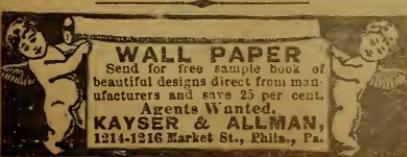
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Others at \$10, \$13.50, \$15.50, \$17.50 & \$19.50; all splendid
value. Buy direct from manufacturers, thus saving
dealers' large profits. Write today for special offer. Illus-
trated Catalogue Free. **CASH BUYERS' UNION,**
162 W. Van Buren St., B-106, Chicago, Ills.

THE BEST CANNING

is none too good for you. Why sweat and work in the
hot kitchen when you can put up *fruit* without
cooking. *Vegetables* easily canned our way.
Pickles never spoil. Endorsed by leading doctors
and 12 State Fairs. Send 10c. for samples to do 7 quarts
perfect canning. Agents wanted. Amer. Woman's
Canning Process, 322 S. Mech. St., Jackson, Mich.



POULTRY PAPER, illust'd, 20 pages,
25 cents per year. 4 months'
trial 10 cents. **Sample Free.** 64-page practical
poultry book free to yearly subscribers.
Book alone 10 cents. Catalogue of poultry
books free. **Poultry Advocate**, Syracuse, N.Y.

SECRET

SOCIETY FOR BOYS. Full information about the
Great C. H. A. **FREE.** Send the Names of 5 or Friends,
Address with stamp. **1 MILK STAR, Box B-20, OAK PARK, ILLS.**

"WHAT MANNER OF MAN."

Mr. Park:—I hesitate to give even the faintest
idea how you would appear to me. Of course,
you part your hair in the middle, wear a Prince
Albert coat, burdened with an abundance of
flesh, and crowned with good looks. Your flow-
ery and happy environments befit this.

Toledo, O., Apr. 4, 1899.

Mrs. J. W. D.

Mr. Park:—My guess as to your looks is that
you are about right—pleasing countenance, be-
cause you are good natured; age between thirty-
five and forty; neither fat nor lean. Let us have
the picture.

Mrs. I. R. B.

Alcorn Co., Miss., Mar. 7, 1899.

I imagine Mr. Park to be tall and straight, of
rather slender build, rather dark complexion,
with full whiskers.

Mrs. L. S.

Compton, Okla., Apr. 24, 1899.

Mr. Park:—I received your premium package
of 14 packets of seeds as advertised, and was very
much pleased with them. I would have ac-
knowledged the receipt of them before, but
thought I would wait and see the result of sowing,
which has proved satisfactory. So far the
seeds have come up nicely, and will soon be large
enough to transplant. I hope I will be successful
in raising some beautiful flowers from them.

Sarah Franks.

Alexandria Co., Va., May 23, 1898.

TEN HARDY PLANTS.

For 25 cents I will mail PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE one year and 10 named
hardy plants, as follows:

Iris Kämpferi, mixed; bears very
large, handsome flowers during
summer.

Phalaris arundinacea picta, a
beautiful striped grass; useful for
clumps and for cutting.

Conoclinium coelestinum, a lovely
perennial two feet high with blue
flowers like Ageratum.

Sweet Rocket, two feet high, with
large panicles of deliciously
scented lilac flowers.

Lysimachia nummularia, a hardy
trailing plant with yellow bloom;
good vase plant.

Centranthus maculatus, a lovely variegated
edging plant; leaves green with white margin; admirable.

Helianthus tuberosum, the Jeru-
usalem Artichoke; eight feet high;
covered with bright golden bloom
in autumn; tubers used for pick-
ling.

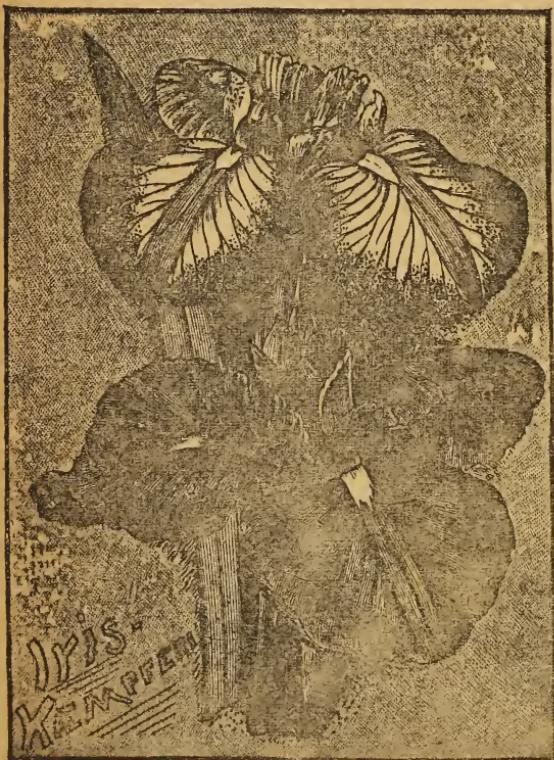
Hemerocallis fulva, two feet
high, bearing a cluster of large,
orange-red, amaryllis-like flowers
at the summit of a strong stem.

Jasmine nudiflorum, a fine hardy
shrub blooming early in spring;
golden yellow, very sweet.

Forsythia suspensa, a hardy shrub
covered with golden bells before
the foliage develops.

The above are all hardy,
and should be bedded out
where they are to grow and
bloom. They will be mailed
promptly, with MAGAZINE
one year, for only 25 cents.
An extra plant sent instead
of MAGAZINE if already a
subscriber. Also, an extra
plant sent for club of two.
Order before August 15th.
Address

GEO. W. PARK,
Libonia, Frank., Co., Pa.



SUBSTITUTES.—If you have any of the above select substitutes from the list elsewhere given. We reserve
the right to substitute in case we run short of any of the kinds offered.

NOT SHUT IN.

[The following lines were written by a sister who has been confined to a bed of extreme suffering for many years.]

"Shut in," did you say, my sisters?
Oh, no! Only led away,
Out of the dust and turmoil,
The burden and heat of the day,
Into the cool green pastures,
By the waters calm and still,
Where I lie down in quiet,
And yield to my Father's will.

Earth's ministering ones come 'round me,
With faces calm and sweet,
And we sit and learn together
At the loving Saviour's feet;
And we talk of life's holy duties,
Of the crosses that lie in the way,
And they must go and bear them,
While I lie still and pray.

I am not shut in, my sisters,
For the four walls fade away,
And my soul goes out in gladness
To bask in the glorious day;
This wasting, suffering body,
With its weight of weary pain,
Can never dim my vision,
My spirit cannot restrain.

I wait the rapturous ending,
Or rather the entering in
Through the gates that stand wide open,
But admit no pain or sin;
I am only waiting, sisters,
Till the Father calls "Come home!"
Waiting with lamp all burning,
Till the blessed Bridegroom come.

Whitefield, Me.

X.

BRIEF ANSWERS.

Acacia Seeds.—The germination of Acacia seeds can be hastened by pouring boiling water upon them, and letting them soak for twenty-four hours. If this is neglected some of the plants may not appear for a year after the seeds are sown. If the soil is kept well moistened a portion of the seeds will germinate within a few weeks, when sown without soaking.

Ruellia Makoyana.—Plants of this should be given the same treatment as the finer Coleus Plant in a good, porous soil and shelter from the hot mid-day sun.

ALL ABOUT MONTANA! Write to Commissioner Calderhead, State Bureau Agriculture, Labor and Industry, Helena, Mont., for free descriptive book

WONDER EGG BEATER & CREAM WHIP.
Will beat eggs in half a minute.
Will whip cream in three minutes.
Guaranteed simplest and most efficient egg beater made. Sent postpaid on receipt of retail price 15c. We are the largest manufacturers of Pure Aluminum, Scotch Granite and Tin Ware in the world. AGENTS, write how to get this and others of our best selling household novelties.—Outfit worth \$2.00.—FREE. All goods guaranteed to give satisfaction. Address Dept. M. HOUSEHOLD NOVELTY WORKS, 25 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

This Co. is worth a million dollars and is reliable.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO (SECOND-HAND), \$225. Fine oak Knabe upright, practically good as new, \$225; used New York upright \$100; Bauer upright, in good order, \$100; Lyon upright, neat in appearance, \$85; Mahogany Fischer upright, slightly used, \$15; Fine Steinway Upright (used) \$225; Chickering Upright (used) \$125. Pianos shipped anywhere. Monthly payments accepted. Freight usually costs only between \$4 and \$8. Also remarkable bargains in new pianos. Write today. Lists free.

LYON & HEALY, 20 to 30 Adams st. Chicago.

CHOICE CACTI Mrs. J. E. PATTERSON, GLENDALE, CAL.

LADIES Attention. The finest human hair switches can be obtained from 65c to \$3.25. For full particulars how to order, Address National Supply Co., No. 34 Monroe St., Chicago.

MONEY to patent good ideas may be secured by our aid. The Patent Record, Baltimore, Md.

G. C. S. A. MONEY Valuable information Free. LEE CO., NEW YORK CITY.

BRIEF ANSWERS.

For Shade.—Besides the Lily of the Valley, which always does well in a shady place, the old-fashioned Myrtle, *Vitis minor*, is a hardy trailing plant that can be recommended. It blooms freely early in spring. A good vine for a dense shade is the Parlor Ivy. Set out in spring it will cover a wall or trellis during the summer.

Yellow Geranium.—None of the numerous varieties of Geranium bear flowers of a bright yellow color. All the so-called yellow Geraniums are of an orange scarlet or a color ranging from white to flesh-white.

A New Microbe, Which Causes Baldness. What is Needed to Stop Its Ravages. Falling Hair is Curable.

PARIS, May 27.—Prof. E. Fahrig, the eminent professor of chemistry and doctor of science, has made public the nature of his latest discoveries in regard to fibre, human hair and the microbe which causes dandruff, falling hair, gray hair and baldness. His discovery will, when thoroughly understood, revolutionize the treatment of all hair diseases. In his treatise lately published he describes his experiments as to the contagious properties of dandruff, as caused by the transferring of the microbe from one person to another in hair brushes, etc., and also explains how the microbe can be destroyed by proper germicidal and microbicidal applications. This treatment, as Dr. Fahrig makes clear, by destroying the microbe also cures the disease of which it is the cause, and therefore gives permanent relief from dandruff and falling hair, and prevents gray hair and baldness even up to extreme old age.

His formula have been used in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in New York at the laboratories of the Cranitonic Hair Food Co., according to his directions, and this article is therefore the only logical and scientific treatment for all hair and scalp diseases. The American laboratories in New York City, to prove its wonderful efficacy, have advertised to give away a free bottle to every applicant, by mail prepaid to any address. Those of our readers who wish to take advantage of this free offer should send their name and address at once to the Cranitonic Hair Food Co., 326 West Broadway New York City, mentioning PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE, when the free bottle will be sent them direct by mail prepaid.

Pal'd QUAKER FOLDING VAPOR BATH CABINET
326,000 SOLD. Every home should have one for bathing purposes. It opens the millions of pores, forces out the poisons which cause disease. Makes you clean, vigorous and healthy. Prevents disease. Provides Turkish, hot air and medicated baths at home, &c. each. Beautifies complexion. Recommended by best physicians. Without drugs! It cures bad colds, rheumatism, grippe, neuritis, obesity, female ill, all skin, nerve and kidney troubles. Guaranteed. Our new 1900 style has a door, a self-supporting frame, back material, rubber-lined. Folds small. Weighs 5 lbs. Price complete \$5.00. Folded. Write us. Valuable book, etc., free. Agents wanted, men and women, \$100.00 a month and expenses. Address B. WORLD MFG. CO., Cincinnati, O.

We recommend above firm as reliable.

LADIES TO SELL The Finest Toilet Soap and world. For \$2 we sell you, express paid, 12 large and 25 small cakes. Sell the large cakes for 25cts. each. Sell the small cakes for 5cts. each, or give them away to secure customers. Over 100 per cent profit. Write for full particulars. VALBONNE CO., 503 5th Ave., New York.

LADIES I Make Big Wages
—AT HOME—
and will gladly tell you all about my work. It's very pleasant and will easily pay \$18 weekly. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 2c. stamp. MRS. A. H. WIGGINS, Box 23 Benton Harbor, Mich.

NECKTIES To introduce our Summer Styles of Neckwear we will send 5 BEAUTIFUL designs CLUB Neckties, all different. Ladies or Gentlemen, postpaid for 20 cents. ERNST MFG CO., 1169 FIRST AVE., N. Y.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR. Cut ad out and send to us with \$1.00 and we will send you the latest Graphophone and 12 pieces of music. Examine at your express office and if satisfactory pay the express Co. \$9, and express charges. A \$15 outfit. YORK PHONOGRAPH CO., YORK, PA.

\$525. Agents' profits per month. Will prove it or pay forfeit. New articles just out. A \$1.50 sample and terms free. Try us. CHIDESTER & SON, 23 Bond St., N. Y.

FREE Send to EDGAR FATE & COMPANY, 245 Broadway, New York for the most profitably interesting little book on inventions ever written.



PANTS AT HALF PRICE

At \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50

We shall close out our entire stock of Men's Fine Made-to-measure Pants, which we cut and made to measure at \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 in competition with pants that tailors furnish at \$3.00 to \$10.

MAKING OVER 1,000 PANTS DAILY, measure errors creep in and some misfit pants accumulate, and to keep our stock clean we close them out at \$1.00 to \$2.50, less than cost of cloth alone. A big loss to us.

SEND NO MONEY Cut this ad.

out and send to us, state pants w^t need by letter, color wa. ted, give your Height, Weight, number of inches around body at Waist, around body at Hips, and length of leg inside seam from tight, in crotch to heel.

We will select pants nearest your exact measure, re-cut and re-tailor them to your exact size, send to you by express C. O. D., subject to examination, you examine them and if found perfectly satisfactory, genuine tailor made, the same as if first made to your own measure, perfectly trimmed, sewed and finished,

exactly one-half our lowest price, and less than one-third the price charged by tailors. Pay the express agent our special close-out price and express charges.

LOT M1. THESE PANTS AT \$1.00 are made from good weight cassimeres and worsteds and are regular \$2.00 goods.

LOT M2. THESE PANTS AT \$1.50 from special pants worsteds and cassimeres were made-to-measure at \$3.00 in competition with pants that tailors get \$4. to \$5. for.

LOT M3. THESE PANTS AT \$2.00 from high grade imported worsteds and cassimeres pants fabrics we never sold at less than \$1.00 and tailors get \$7.00 and upwards.

LOT M4. THESE PANTS AT \$2.50 made-to-measure by us in cassimeres and worsteds such as tailors get \$8.00 to \$12.00 for.

YOU TAKE NO RISK AND SEND NO MONEY if you don't find them re-cut to your measure, exactly the same as if you ordered them at double the price, and such value as you never before saw or heard of, then don't take them.

Order today. **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., (Inc.) Chicago.** (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.)

MENT-IN PARK 2 E. ORAL MAGAZINE

AGENTS WANTED.

We furnish samples free to agents. F. S. Frost Lubec, Me., sold \$132.79, retail, in 6 days. Write for Catalog, new goods, rapid sellers. Richardson Mfg. Co., 2nd St., Bath, N.Y.



COMBINATION DIPPER. Seven useful articles in one. Samples FREE, prepaid, to AGENTS. Other articles new and catchy. Write, postal will do.

RUNDELL MFY., CORNING, N. Y.

\$13.25 BUYS A \$25.00 BICYCLE

Buy a bicycle before you write to our 1899 Catalog. 2nd hand wheels from \$5.00 up. NO MONEY REQUIRED IN Advance. Address: VICTOR MAN F'G CO. Dept. G. 19, 295 and 297 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

***7 PAID** Per cent for stamp for test. A. W. SCOTT, Cohoes, N.Y. **ALSO**
100 to mail a circular for dip. to ex. in towns

CHOICE SEEDS FOR PRESENT SOWING.

Hardy Perennials for the Garden.

Now is the time to sow the following choice Perennials. Sown this month the plants will get well started this season, and will be able to withstand the rigors of winter. Do not delay the matter. If you love perennials start the plants for a bed this month. You will save a year's time by doing so.

Agrostemma coronaria	5	Carnation, fine double.	10	Double Daisy.	10	Malva moschata alba.	5
Anchusa capensis.....	5	Dwarf.....	10	Gypsophila paniculata.	5	Premium Pansy, mixed	10
Aphodelus luteus.....	10	Grenadin.....	10	Gaillardia grandiflora,	5	Pyrethrum roseum, m'd	5
Aubrieta, mixed.....	5	Coreopsis laevigata.	5	mixed.....	5	Silene orientalis.....	10
Alyssum saxatile.....	5	C. tanacetifl. pl.	5	Hedysarum (tender).	5	Tunica saxifraga.....	5
Antirrhinum majus, m'd	5	Chelone barbata, scarlet	5	Hollyhock, mixed.....	10	Verbena venosa.....	5
Arabis alpina.....	5	Campanula, mixed.....	5	Honesty	5	Drummondii.....	5
Centauraea, mixed....	5	Delphinium, mixed.....	5	Iberis Gibraltarica....	10	Perennial seeds mixed	10

This list might be extended, but most other perennials require so much time to germinate that the plants would not get established till autumn. The above will all germinate in from 7 to 14 days after sowing.

Winter-blooming Flowers for Window or Conservatory.

Alyssum, Sweet	5	Calendula, mixed	5	Gilia capitata.....	5	Petunia, Double, mixed	15
Ageratum, mixed.....	5	Prince of Orange.....	5	Iberis, annual Candytuft	5	Fringed, mixed.....	5
Alonsoa, mixed.....	5	Chinese Primrose, mix'd	10	Kenilworth Ivy.....	5	Medium-f'd, mixed	5
Aster, Queen of the Market.....	8	Cuphea minuta.....	5	Lobelia, blue.....	5	Large-flow'd, mixed..	5
Balsam, double, mix'd	10	Roezlia grandiflora.....	5	Mimulus, mixed.....	5	Scabiosa, mixed.....	5
Browallia, mixed.....	5	mixed.....	5	Mignonette, dwarf.....	5	Schizanthus, mixed.....	5
Chrysanthemum, annu'l	5	Double Daisy, Improved	10	Nicotiana officinalis.....	5	Tropaeolum, mixed.....	5
All these will bloom in the window or conservatory in winter if started from seeds in July or August. You can thus secure a fine display of plants and flowers for your window at very small cost. All the above can be had of almost any seedsman at the prices quoted.				Nierembergia gracilis.....	5	Verbena hybrida.....	5

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Park:—Don't you think all quiet, pure-hearted people who are child-like in their fitness for the Kingdom of Heaven are fond of flowers? Our Lord, Himself, in one of the most tender and solemn portions of the Sermon on the Mount, turned the attention of the listening multitude to the emblems that were in sight of every eye when he said "Consider the Lilies." So, on all occasions, flowers are set forth to express the human heart. They help to cheer us on our journey through life; they adorn the youthful bride; mingle in the dance; crown the festive board, and cheer the widow in her desolation and sorrow. They smile on the children playing in the sunshine, lend a charm to our homes, comfort the sick, and bestow the last benediction on the face in the shroud, and mark the last resting place. They are at home in the sanctuary. The holiest place on earth is made more like Heaven by the presence of flowers. We can choose no prettier decoration than flowers, the beautiful children of Eden, unstained by the sin of the fall. If the Divine Teacher should come to our homes and hear us sighing for the costly adornments of paintings or furniture or dress he would point to the Rose or the Geranium or the Hyacinth and rebuke our discontent. Flowers are messages of God's love to His children dear.

Mrs. James Martin.

Washington Co., Pa., Mar. 12, 1899.

Mr. Park:—I wish to thank you for the seeds. They came safely, and are all that could be wished for. I think they are worth ten times the amount paid for them. I planted them and they all came up finely. The Pansies came splendidly. If they bloom as good as they germinated we will have a lovely garden.

Mrs. Laura A. Best.

Shelby Co., Iowa, May 12, 1899.

Mr. Park:—I must tell you how much I like your Magazine. Formerly I subscribed for one or two other floral periodicals, but have discontinued all but yours, which I cannot get along without. I am passionately fond of flowers, and in summer have many very beautiful ones. Your Magazine is such a help to me in their cultivation and care!

Mrs. A. J. Moore.

Harlan Co., Neb., Mar. 17, 1899.

Mr. Park:—I read the Magazine and admire it more and more the better I get acquainted with it. I am anxiously awaiting the portrait of the Editor.

Mrs. Ella L.

Davison Co., S. D., June 2, 1899.

KIDNEY TROUBLE is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want quick results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet of wonderful cures and telling you how to find out if you have kidney trouble.

Address DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

FAT-FOLKS Saugerties, N. Y., Feb'y 24, '97. "I lost 26 pounds in 28 days," Miss —. Phila., Pa., Jan. 15, '97. "I have reduced from 235 to 190 lbs. in 3 months." Mrs. —. Reduce your weight. No dieting or purgatives. Harmless, and endorsed by physicians. 16 days' treatment sent free to every earnest sufferer. Dr. E. K. Lynton, 19 Park Place, New York.

This microbe produces dandruff, gray and falling hair. Send for free booklet on Care of Hair and Scalp. It teaches how to grow hair an inch a month. Twenty years' practice in hair and scalp diseases. Write Prof. J. H. Austin, Minneapolis, Minn.

ASTHMA **SURE CURE.** Trial package free. Dr. W. K. WALRATH, Box P., Adams, N. Y.

FLAT FOOT Positively cured. Plain feet made beautiful. Either sex. Particulars free. Dr. E. T. STEVENS, Buffalo, N. Y.

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If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Spasms, Spells, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus's Dance, etc., have children, relatives, friends or neighbors that do so, or know people that are afflicted my New Discovery, Epilepticide, will PERMANENTLY CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a FREE Bottle and try it. It has CURED thousands where everything else failed. My 90-page Illustrated Book, "Epilepsy Permanently Cured," FREE. When writing, please give name, AGE and full address. All correspondence professionally confidential

W. H. MAY, M.D.

May Laboratory, - 94 Pine St., New York City.

MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

Too Fat

We will send full information about how to make a simple herbal remedy at home to reduce your weight, and also a sample box securely sealed, in a plain wrapper, free by mail to anyone sending 4 cents for postage, &c. Costs you nothing to try it. Ad.

HALL CHEMICAL CO., D. L. Box, ST. LOUIS, MO.

AGENTS WANTED—BOTH SEXES.

GOODS SENT TO RELIABLE PERSONS TO BE PAID FOR AFTER SELLING. W. H. Palmer, Glasgow, Conn., has sold 1,000 Belts, and as high as 20 in one day. The electricity from the batteries will turn a needle through your table or hand. No one but what can wear them. Cures Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Disease, Weak and Lame Back and other diseases. Prevents Cold Feet and taking Cold. Gives a comfortable glow of warmth all over the body, which shows that it is acting on the circulation. For advertising purposes we will give ONE BELT FREE OF ANY COST to every reader of this paper (to but one in a family), for advertising purposes and to introduce our Electric Belts into new localities, believing it will pay us in the end. We mean just what we say: will send you one FREE OF ANY COST, knowing that you will make known the merits of the belt to others, which will be the means of making sales to other families in your locality. Expensive advertising, but the quickest way to introduce them; three to six are often sold in a single house, which come from the introduction of ONE BELT FREE. Address E. J. SMEAD & CO., Dept. 302, Vineland, N.J.

WANTED.—A case of bad health that R.I.P.A.N'S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R.I.P.A.N'S on the package and accept no substitute. R.I.P.A.N'S, 10 for 5 cents or twelve packets for 48 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

A BEAU tiful neck, face and arms. Don't pay 50c. but send 10c. for sealed p'kage, to make your skin soft and white, and cure pimples, freckles, moth, wrinkles, &c. Warranted. F. R. BIRD, B-22, Arlington, Mass.

OLD EYES MADE NEW—Away with glasses. By mail, 10c. Dr. Foote, Box 788, N. Y.

Coe's Eczema Cure Large sample mailed free. COE CHEM CO., Cleveland, O.



Six Beautiful Plants Free!

PICK THEM OUT.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE, a copy of which is now before you, is a monthly, entirely floral, illustrated, and full of practical information for the amateur florist. It is, indeed, the flower-lover's own journal, answering his queries, offering exchanges, and posting him about new flowers, new methods of treatment, and telling how to successfully manage all plants grown by the amateur florist. Look over this number and note its character. It will speak for itself. Price only 25 cents a year, and any person subscribing before August 15th may select 6 plants from the following list as a premium.

Those who send 25 cents for the MAGAZINE a year and 6 premium plants can select, as one of the six, a plant of the Asparagus Sprengeri or Asparagus plumosus nanus. These species of Asparagus are lovely pot or basket plants, easily grown, always satisfactory. If preferred you may have Ruellia Makoyana instead of either. See engraving.

For 50 cents I will send the MAGAZINE a year and 12 plants, selected from this list, including the Wichuriana or Memorial Rose, and either Asparagus or Ruellia as preferred. The Rose is a grand hardy plant, with fine foliage and masses of white bloom during summer. It will either trail or climb, and is as hardy as a Sweet Briar.

For \$1.00 I will send the MAGAZINE a year and 25 plants selected from this list, including the Asparagus, Memorial Rose, and the elegant Ruellia Makoyana.

These plants are all in fine condition, and at present everything listed can be supplied. Should the stock become exhausted of any variety we reserve the right to substitute. Always name a few sorts to be used as substitutes in case of necessity. The plants will be carefully packed in strong, secure boxes, and mailed, postpaid, and safe delivery guaranteed. Subscribe at once, while the premium list is complete. A month later many of the varieties will be taken off the list, because the stock of some sorts will be gone.

Abelia rupestris, Chinese shrub.	Amaryllis atamasco.	Begonia Angel's Wing.	Begonia, Tuberous.
Abutilon, Anna, veined.	Ampelopsis Veitchii.	Bruanti.	Giant Red.
Eclipse, trailing.	Quinquefolia.	Bertha Chateaurocher.	Rose.
Goldie, Bells, yellow.	Anemone Japonica alba.	Carrieri.	Yellow.
Mesopotamicum, trailing, Variegatum.	Anemone Pennsylvanica, white.	Compta.	Scarlet.
Santana, red.	St. Brigid, various colors.	Foliosa.	" White.
Souv. de Bonn.	Anemone Japonica rubra, red.	Fuchsoides coccinea.	
Other choice named sorts.	Anisophyllea goldfussia.	Margarite.	
Acacia lophantha.	Aquilegia chrysanthia.	Multiflora hybrida.	
Acalypha Macafeana.	Glandulosa, red.	M. de Lesseps.	
Achyranthus, red or yellow, Lindeni, red foliage.	Canadensis.	Queen of Bedders.	
Achania malvaceus, red.	Cerulea.	Pres. Carnot.	
Agathaea, Blue Paris Daisy.	Artillery Plant, fine foliage.	Robusta.	
Ageratum, blue or white.	Arabis alpina, fine edging.	Souv. de Pres. Guillaume.	
Althea, double; white, blue, red or variegated.	Aster, perennial, blue.	Sempervirens rosea.	
Aloysia, Lemon Verbena.	Asclepias tuberosa.	Sandersonii.	
Alyssum, double, white.	Incarnata, red-flowered.	Thurstonii.	
	Aubrieta Eryri.	Vittata alba.	
	Balm, variegated.	Weltoniensis, white.	
		Weltoniensis, red.	
		Weltoniensis, cut-leaved.	
			Sapientum.

Calla Lily, Little Gem.	Crenata fl. pl.	Impatiens Sultana, carmine.	Maculata, red.
Spotted-leaved.	Pride of Rochester.	Purplish carmine.	Pink, Cyclops.
Canna, Austria.	Double Daisy, Ball of Snow.	Salmon pink.	Old-fashioned.
Paul Marquart.	Longfellow, pink.	Ipomoea, blue, white-edged.	Picotee, mixed.
Capiscum, Little Gem.	Note.—The Daisies I offer are vigorous blooming plants, all bearing fine double flowers.	Heavenly Blue.	Marguerite, white.
Procop's Giant.	Echeveria secunda.	Ipomoea Leari.	Marguerite, mixed.
Carnation, Eldorado, yellow.	Elecampane, Inula.	Violacea vera.	Plumbago capensis alba.
Early Vienna fl. pl.	Erigeron glabellum.	Isolepis gracilis, grass.	Coccinea.
Grenadin fl. pl.	Eryanthemum pulchellum.	Ivy, German or Parlor.	Cerulea.
Marguerite, white.	Eulalia zebra.	English, hardy.	Polygonatum racemosum.
Marguerite, mixed.	Euonymus Japonica aurea.	English, variegated.	Pomegranate, Jas. Vick.
Portia, scarlet.	Variegata; hardy.	Kenilworth, for baskets.	Poppy orientale.
Baybreak, pink.	Eupatorium riparium.	Jasminum gracilinum.	Pottosporum tobira.
Lizzie McGowan, white.	Fabiana imbricata.	Grand Duke.	Primula, Veris, gold-laced.
Striped, mixed.	Fern, Campitosaurus rhizophyllus (Walking Fern.)	Grandiflora.	Chinese.
Caryopteris mastacanthus.	Ficus repens, for walls.	Nudiflora.	Obconica grandiflora.
Celastrus scandens.	Forsythia viridissima.	Officinalis.	Sieboldii grandiflora.
Centrosema grandiflora.	Fuchsia, Black Prince.	Poeticus.	Ranunculus acris fl. pl.
Cereus grandiflorus Dr. Regal.	Arabella Improved.	Justicia speciosa.	Rivinia humilis.
Cestrum parqui.	Dr. Tapinard.	Cærnea, pink.	Rocket, Sweet.
Poeticus.	Fort.	Coccinea, red.	Roses in variety.
Laurifolium.	Mrs. E. G. Hill.	Kenilworth Ivy.	Rudbeckia laciniata fl. pl.
Chelone barbata.	Mons. Thibit.	Kerria Japonica.	Ruellia formosa.
Chrysanthemum, Pelican.	Molesworth.	Kalmia (Laurel).	Russelia juncea.
Bayard Cutting.	Oriflamme.	Lantana, white, pink, yellow	Salvia splendens, scarlet.
Challenge.	Phenomenal.	Don Calmet, or Weeping.	New Scarlet.
Chas. Davis.	Procumbens.	Lavender, fragrant.	Patens, blue.
Child of Two Worlds.	Snow Ferry.	Leonotis leonurus.	Rutileans, new.
Constellation.	Speciosa.	Leucanthemum maximum.	Sanguinaria canadensis.
Eider Down.	Van der Strauss.	Libonia perhosensis.	Sansevieria Zeylanica.
Eugene Daileddouze.	Fuchsia Monarch.	Lilac, Persian, cut-leaved.	Santolina Indica.
Golden Wedding.	Elm City.	Common Purple.	Saxifraga sarmentosa.
Joanna.	Little Prince.	Common White.	Sea Onion.
Lady Playfair.	Funkia, in variety.	Linaria cymbalaria.	Selaginella, moss-like.
Leslie Ward.	Gaillardia grandiflora.	Lobelia, Royal Purple.	Sedum, hardy, yellow.
Lewis Boehmer, pink.	Gardenia, Cape Jasmine.	Barnard's Perpetual.	Sedum, for baskets.
Major Bonifon.	Gentiana Andrewsii, blue.	Lopesia rosea.	Acre, "Crowfoot."
Maria Louise.	Geranium maculatum, har-	Lysimachia, (Moneywort.)	Maximowiczii, yellow.
Miller's Crimson.	dry herbaceous peren-	Matricaria capensis.	Senecio macroglossis.
Minerva.	nial.	Mackaya bella.	Smilax, Boston.
Mrs. Carnegie.	Geranium, Scented-leaved.	Madeira Vine, started.	Solanum azureum.
Mrs. E. G. Hill.	Mrs. Taylor.	Maheoria odorata.	Dulcamara, vine.
Mrs. Gco. Ills.	Nutmeg-scented.	Manettia cordifolia, rare.	Grandiflora.
Mrs. Joseph Rossiter,	Oak-leaf-scented.	Bicolor, scarlet.	Pseudo-capsicum.
Mutual Friend.	Pennyroyal-scented.	Mandevilla suaveolens.	Scutellaria pulchella.
Pitcher and Manda.	Rose-scented.	Marguerite Daisy.	Spiraea, Anthony Waterer.
Robt. Bottomy.	Walnut-scented.	Matrimony Vine, hardy.	Japonica.
Shavings.	Geranium, Flowering sin-	Matricaria capensis alba.	Prunifolia.
W. H. Lincoln.	gle in variety.	Mesembryanthemum cordiflorum.	Reevesii.
Yellow Queen.	Geranium, Flowering dou-	Grandidiflora. [folium.	Stapelia variegata.
Conium maculatum.	bble in variety.	Mexican Primrose.	Stevia Serrata.
Cineraria hybrida.	Geranium, Bronze.	Meyenia erecta.	Serrata variegata.
Maritima (Dusty Miller.)	Ivy-leaved in variety.	Michauxia campanulata.	Strobilanthes Dyerianus.
Cinnamon Vine.	Geum coccineum fl. pl.	Mimulus cupreus brilliant.	Anisophylus.
Cissus heterophylla.	Gladiolus, French Hybrid.	Moschatus, Musk Plant.	Sweet William, double
Discolor.	Isaac Buchanan.	Mitchella repens.	white.
Cocbea scandens.	Gloxinia, blue.	Muhlenbeckia compacta.	Singh white.
Macrostemma.	" red.	Myosotis, Forget-me-not.	Mutabilis.
Coccobola platyclada.	spotted.	Myrtus communis.	Nigrescens, black.
Olerodendron Balfouri.	Golden Rod, Solidago.	Nicotiana, Jasmine scented.	Dunnett's Crimson.
Clematis Virginiana.	Goodyera pubescens.	Oenothera Missouriensis.	Tacoma Smithii.
Coleus, Fancy-leaved.	Habrothamnus elegans.	" Old Bachelor," scented.	Thyme, variegated.
Cut-leaved.	Isaac Buchanan.	" Old Maid," scented.	Tradescantia multicolor.
Commelynna celestis.	Gloxinia, blue.	" Old Man," scented, hardy.	Variegata.
Conoclinium celestimum.	" red.	" Old Woman," scented.	Virginia.
Convolvulus Mauritanicus.	spotted.	Orange, Otahete.	Zebrina.
Coreopsis lanceolata.	Geum coccineum fl. pl.	Helianthus tuberosus.	Trailing Arbutus.
Coronilla glauca.	Habenaria, French.	Multiflorus fl. pl.	Tuberose, Double.
Crassula spatulata.	Heliotropie in variety.	Helianthus tuberosus.	Tropaeolum peregrinum.
Cordata, winter-bloomer.	Hemerocallis fulva.	Hemerothallis fulva.	Veronica imperialis.
Portulacoides.	Flava.	Hepatica trifolia.	Spicata.
Cuphea platycentra.	Hepatica trifolia.	Hedera, Chinese, in variety.	Verbena, Hardy Purple.
Tricolor.	Heterocentron, white.	Palm, Kentia balmoreana.	Hydrida, in variety.
Cyclamen Persicum, giant.	Hibiscus, Chinese, choice	Panicum variegatum.	Vinca, Hardy Blue.
Cyperus alternifolius.	named, great variety.	Pansies, young plants.	Variegated yellow.
Cypripedium acaule.	" Syriacus (Althea.)	Parsley, moss-curled.	Harrisonii, marbled.
Pubescens, yellow.	Crimson Eye, hardy.	Passiflora corerulea.	Rosea, rose.
Dahlia, Mrs. Fell, white.	Hollyhock, double, to color.	Constance Elliott.	Rosea alba, white.
Lady Panzance, yellow,	Honeysuckle, Hall's hardy.	John Spaulding, varieg'd.	Viola pedata, "Bird's foot."
Jaurezii, scarlet.	Gold-leaved.	Scarlet Hybrid.	Double Russian.
A. D. Lavoni, white.	Houstonia corneola.	Peperomia maculosa.	English Violas.
Mary Hillier, orange.	Hoya carnosia.	Peristrophe ang., variegata.	Lady Helen Campbell.
Matchless, velvety red.	Hydrangea.	Note.—One of the finest variegated winter plants; flowers carmine; sure to bloom.	Mary Louise, sweet.
Ernest Glass, maroon.	Otaksa.	Petunia, double, fringed, in	Swanley White.
Fern-leaved Beauty, spot-	Paniculata.	variety, named.	Wahlenbergia.
ted.	Iris, Dwarf German.	Phalaris arundinacea.	Water Hyacinth.
Fire King, rich scarlet.	Tall German.	Zephyranthus atamasco.	Weigela rosea floribunda.
Dielytra cucularia.	Kempferi.		Yucca filamentosa.

TERMS.—PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE is entirely floral, and I want every flower-lover to be upon its subscription list. I therefore offer a subscription for one year and 6 plants your selection from this list for only 25 cents; or the MAGAZINE for a year and 25 plants your selection for \$1.00. If already a subscriber I will send the MAGAZINE to any address you may suggest. No gift would be appreciated by a flower-loving friend more than a year's subscription to the MAGAZINE. The plants are all in fine condition, and I pack care fully, pay postage, and guarantee safe arrival. Only one plant of a kind allowed to each 25-cent or \$1.00 collection. I reserve the right to substitute, and ask that you name some plants to be used as substitutes should stock of some kinds run short. Address.

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I have the right treatment for the removal of undesirable hair from neck, face, arms, etc. Hair may be kept off permanently. I am regular physician of long and successful experience. Will send treatment to you privately at your home and guarantee results. When all other remedies fail write me (enclosing two stamps) and I will convince you, sending you brochures and private letter in plain sealed envelope. Address: Mrs. ANNA D. CROSS, M.D., No. 3 W. 20th St., NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

When answering the above advertisement please mention Park's Floral Magazine.

\$100.00 FOR NAMING TABLETS



When answering the above advertisement please mention Park's Floral Magazine.

To any person who will arrange these Twelve Tablets into a name of the most popular remedy in America we will give \$100.00. Use no other letters but those given in box. Should more than one person succeed in finding the correct name the \$100.00 will be equally divided and paid August 21, 1899.

OTHER PRESENTS.—In addition every contestant will receive free our Beautiful Doree Pearl Pin, value \$1.00. Send no money, only two stamps for postage expenses of prize and sample box Doree Tablets as our object is to spend \$2,000 in this novel advertising. We are reliable and refer to any bank in Philadelphia or newspaper in America. **Doree Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.**

When answering the above advertisement please mention Park's Floral Magazine.

Costs You Nothing to Try It.

THE NATURAL BODY BRACE

Cures Female Weakness, Restores Health and Vigor.

Curtis, Miss., Sept. 1, 1898.

"The Brace I purchased of you 2 years ago did all that you claimed for it. It cured me of the worst forms of female weakness — falling womb, ovarian troubles, headache, bearing down pains, constipation, inflammation and other things of 20 years' standing. I can never say enough in praise of it." Mrs. Susie Woodard."

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RUPTURE Sure Cure at home at a small cost. No operation, pain, danger or detention from work. No return of Rupture or further use for Trusses. A complete, radical cure to all (old or young). Easy to use. Thousands cured. Book free (sealed). DR. W. S. RICE, Box 310, ADAMS, N. Y.

\$4 PAID per 1,000 for distributing circulars, samples and booklets. Send 10cts. for box and particulars. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Malena Co., Warriorsmark, Pa.

LEARN A PROFESSION in 10 days that will net you \$25 a day the rest of your life. Ladies or gentlemen. Address with stamp, PROF. S. A. WELTMER, Nevada, Mo.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

About Complaints.—The publisher aims to supply the premium seeds, bulbs and plants in a manner entirely satisfactory to his patrons, but humanity is not infallible, and errors are made by clerks, as well as by those who are buyers and patrons. When errors occur, a complaint containing a full statement of the grievance should be sent at once. Do not denounce the party to whom you sent the order until you know who is to blame for the error, or until you have given an opportunity to adjust the matter satisfactorily. If your second letter is not answered write again. A complaint is good indication of the character of the person aggrieved. Those who are overbearing in spirit, selfish in disposition and careless of the feelings of others will generally make unkind statements, while the amiable and kindly disposed will be considerate and mannerly.

Have You a Grievance?—If for any reason your dealings with the publisher of this paper have not been satisfactory please write to him this month. It is his aim and endeavor to give satisfaction to all his patrons, but in the rush of the spring trade there are errors and omissions which cannot be avoided. Now that the throng of the premium season is past more attention can be given to adjusting differences. Do not fail to complain now if you are not satisfied.

EXCHANGES.

Mrs. M. A. Moore, Newport, Vt., will ex. old-fashioned Damask Roses for hardy yellow Roses.

Mr. John Krak, Cavalier, N. D., will ex. blue Iris, single Tiger Lilies and yellow Roses for Dahlias, Cannas, Oleanders or slips of house plants; don't write.

Mrs. Rose Earl, Missoula, Mont., has Pansies, Feverfew and Callas to ex. for Pergoliums, Fuchsias or other house plants; don't write.

Ella M. Otis, Shultz, Mich., has white Bush Honey-suckle to ex. for Roses, Chrysanthemums, hardy vines, shrubs, Tulips or house plants.

Mae Haines, East St. Louis, Ill., will ex. choice house plants, hardy perennials and flower seeds for other house plants, hardy perennials, Cacti, Lilies, Violets.

Have You Asthma or Hay-Fever?

The New African Kola Plant is Nature's botanic cure for Asthma and Hay-fever. Mr. A. C. Lewis, Editor of the *Farmer's Magazine*, writes that it cured him when he could not lie down at night for fear of choking. Rev. J. L. Coombs, of Martinsburg, West Va., testifies to his entire cure after thirty years' suffering, and many others give similar testimony. Its cures are really wonderful. If you suffer we advise you to send to the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, who will send you a Large Case by mail free to prove its power. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

EXCHANGES.

NOTICE.—Each subscriber is allowed three lines one time in twelve months. Every exchange must be wholly floral. Insertion not guaranteed in any certain month. Right reserved to exclude any exchange, or cut it down as the exigencies of space demand. All lines over three must be paid for at advertising rates. All letters received should be answered in order to avoid misunderstanding and dissatisfaction.

Mrs. J. W. Pyrtle, Curve, Va., has Goodyer pubescens and pink and yellow Lady's Slipper to ex. for rooted Cactuses.

Miss Fannie Reaves, Mt. Vernon, Texas, has pink and yellow Chrysanthemums to ex. for Geraniums, Hydrangeas, or other nice pot plants; send.

Mrs. H. M. Fee, Poplar Bluff, Mo., will ex. hardy Ferns and Cactuses for hardy shrubs, Begonias and Geraniums; don't write.

Mrs. Alice Yarle, Scriba, N. Y., has white Lilac to ex. for other hardy shrubs or hardy Cactuses from the West; don't write.

Marie A. J. Watkins, East Pharsalia, N. Y., will ex. white Lillacs for Yuccas, Cactuses, or anything not in her collection.

Mrs. A. Thill, Monticello, Minn., has choice Geraniums and other house plants to ex. for other choice house plants; write.

Mrs. P. Falor, Maple Creek, Cal., will ex. flower seeds for other flower seeds or bulbs.

Mrs. L. O. Browne, Tuscaloosa, Ala., will ex. Jonquils, Narcissus, Ornithogalum and Iris for hardy perennials and ever-blooming Roses; need not write.

Mrs. L. A. Strunk, Lime Hill, Pa., will ex. choice per. mixed Phlox for house plants and hardy Lillies; send list.

Mrs. W. M. McDonald, Chippewa Lake, O., has rooted slips of Parlor Ivy and dbl. pink Hollyhock seeds to ex. for seeds of perennials or Manettia.

Mrs. M. M. Stoddard, Bayard, Kan., will ex. Chinese Lantern Plants and Climbing Prairie Rose for desirable house plants or hardy shrubs, bulbs or plants; write.

Olivia Hambly, Dansville, N. Y., will ex. Buttercup and white Oxalis and Cineraria seeds for spotted Calla or Otaheta Orange.

Mrs. Eliza McCollum, Twin Bluffs, Wis., will ex. Begonias, Coleus and Calla and Johnsonii Lily bulbs and Geraniums.

Mrs. A. S. Fuller, Waterman, Ill., has large named Cactuses to ex. for Paeonies, Lillies, Rex Begonias, Gloriosa, or hardy bulbs or shrubs.

Mrs. M. J. Keagle, Westfield, Ia., will ex. Calystegia pubescens and dwarf German Iris for anything not in her collection; send list.

Mrs. Jennie Peck, Elroy, Wis., will ex. seedling Sweet Briar and Amaryllis Johnsonii for Crinums, Auratum or Candidum Lilies or choice Begonias.

Mrs. W. R. Schoonhoover, Byron, Minn., has Grape Hyacinth and other hardy bulbs to ex. for hardy plants and shrubs not in her collection; write.

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BURDICK

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PIANO POLISHED one illustration shows machine closed, (head dropped from sight) to be used as a center table, stand or desk, the other open with full length table and head in place for sewing 4 fancy drawers, latest 1891 skeleton frame, carved, paneled, embossed and decorated cabinet finish, finest nickel drawer pulls, rests on 4 casters, ball bearing adjustable trestle, genuine Smyth iron stand.

Finest large High Arch head, positive four motion feed, self threading vibrating shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, adjustable bearings, patent tension liberator, improved loose wheel, adjustable presser foot, improved shuttle carrier, patent needle bar, patent dress guard, head is handsomely decorated and ornamented and beautifully NICKEL TRIMMED.

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BRAINS COUNT

We will give \$100.00 in Gold to any one who will arrange the twenty letters printed above into three names denoting three well-known ships of the United States Navy during the Spanish War. Remember we do not want one cent of your money. There is only

one condition, which will take less than one hour of your time, which we will write you when your prize is delivered. In making the three names, the letters can only be used as many times as they appear above and no letter can be used which does not appear. After you have found the three correct names, you will have used every letter in the twenty exactly as many times as it appears. The money will be paid August 15th, 1899. Should more than one person succeed in finding the three correct names, the \$100.00 will be equally divided. We make this liberal offer to introduce our charming and interesting family, 96 to 144-Column, illustrated monthly magazine to as many families in the United States and Canada as possible, where it is as yet unknown. Our magazine is carefully edited, illustrated and filled with the choicest literary matter that the best authors produce. Try and Win. If you will make the three names and send them to us at once, who knows but that you will get the gold? Anyway, we do not want any money from you, and a contest like this is very interesting. As soon as we receive your answer we will at once write and notify you if you have won the prize. We sincerely hope you will, as we shall give the \$100.00 away anyway. Do not delay. Write at once.

RIGLEY PUBLISHING CO., 345 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.



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Full size for family use, beautifully decorated & most artistic design. A rare chance. You can get this handsome china tea set & one dozen silver plated tea spoons for selling our Pills. We mean what we say & will give this beautiful tea set absolutely free if you comply with the extraordinary offer we send to every person taking advantage of this advertisement. To quickly

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